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Government of Bengal

Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in Bengal

14952

For the year

1940

J. B. McBride, O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal

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Superintendent, Government Printing
Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal
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Office of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

No. 1943.

FROM

J. B. McBRIDE, Esq., O.B.E., M.I.MECH.E.,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal,

To

THE JOINT SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOUR.

Calcutta, the 27th May 1941.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the administration of the Factories Act in Bengal for the year ending 31st December 1940, together with notes on the administration of the Employment of Children Act, and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

J. B. McBRIDE,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

CONTENTS.

Annual Report on the Administration of the Factories Act in Bengal for the year 1940.

1.—Enumeration of Factories, Inspections, etc.

1. **Factories.**—The number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 1,807, an increase of 55 compared with the previous year. One thousand four hundred and twenty-nine were perennial factories and 378 were seasonal. Thirty-four factories did not work during the year, twenty-nine of these being perennial and 5 seasonal.

Ninety-nine factories were brought on to the register under section 2(*j*). Thirty-eight of these were new factories and 61 were old established concerns. Of the latter, one was a portion of an existing factory specially declared by Government under section 6 of the Act, 13 were factories which had removed to new premises and the remaining 47 were either factories which had been enlarged sufficiently to bring them within the purview of the Act or had previously escaped registration.

Prosecution proceedings were instituted in twelve cases for failing to submit notice of occupation. Nine of these ended in conviction, two were withdrawn and one remained pending at the close of the year. The three cases pending at the close of the previous year ended in conviction.

The following is a classified list of factories added to the register:—

Type of factory.	New factories.	Old established concerns.	Total.
Printing presses (Government)	..	1	1
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories	1	..	1
Hosiery	2	3	5
Jute mills	..	1	1
Silk mills	..	1	1
Miscellaneous (textiles)	1	1	2
Coach-building and motor car repairing	..	1	1
Electrical engineering	1	1	2
General engineering	9	9	18
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	2	2
Miscellaneous (engineering)	2	1	3
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills	1	..	1
Miscellaneous (minerals and metals)	..	2	2
Breweries and distilleries	1	..	1
Flour mills	..	1	1
Ice and aerated waters	..	2	2
Rice mills	11	13	24
Miscellaneous (food, drink and tobacco)	1	..	1
Chemicals	1	..	1
Gas works	..	1	1
Matches	2	..	2
Oil mills	..	3	3
Soaps	..	1	1
Miscellaneous (chemical, dyes, etc.)	..	1	1
Printing, book-binding, etc.	..	7	7
Miscellaneous (paper and printing)	..	2	2

Type of factory.	New factories.	Old established concerns.	Total.
Glass		1	1
Saw mills	3	1	4
Rubber goods	1	..	1
Miscellaneous (miscellaneous)	1	1	2
Cotton ginning and baling	..	1	1
Jute presses	..	3	3
Total ..	38	61	99

Forty-four factories were removed from the register. These had either gone out of existence, removed to new premises, or the number of employees had fallen permanently to less than 20 persons.

2. **Factories "declared" under section 5(1).**—No premises were declared to be "factories" under this section during the year.

3. **Small factories registered under section 59A.**—No concerns were registered under this new provision of the Act. Further information respecting this matter is given under the heading "The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940—Small Factories", pages 33-34.

4. **Inspections.**—During the year a total of 2,800 visits were made by the Inspectors of this department to registered factories and 284 to unregulated concerns. One thousand and thirty-one factories were visited once, 237 twice, 133 three times and 140 more than three times. These figures include 468 special visits for investigation into complaints, enquiry into accidents, collection of statistics, etc., also 129 surprise visits outside legal working hours.

Two hundred and thirty-two factories were not inspected.

The number of inspections made by District Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers is as follows:—

	Number of inspections.
By the Magistrate of—	
Birbhum	1
Bakarganj	8
Dinajpur	1
Jalpaiguri	1
Bogra	1
By the Subdivisional Officer of—	
Kalna	2
Rampurhat	3
Bankura	13
Vishnupur	2
Howrah	7
Uluberia	5
Serajganj	5
Total ..	49

2.—Employment.

5. **Enumeration of operatives.**—The average daily number of workers employed in registered factories is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Adolescents.	Children.	Total.
In perennial factories ..	500,046	51,024	4,413	672	5,56,155
In seasonal factories ..	28,089	7,332	1,293	556	37,270
Total ..	528,135	58,356	5,706	1,228	593,425

The foregoing shows an increase of 21,886 on the last year's total of factory workers, the most predominant contribution being from ordnance factories.

The changes in the principal industries are tabulated hereunder.

	Number of workers. 1940.	Number of workers. 1939.	Increase.	Decrease.
Mints	1,395	933	462	..
Ordnance factories	18,250	9,275	8,975	..
Water-pumping station	1,138	770	368	..
Sugar	4,675	3,558	1,117	..
Cotton ginning and baling	2,790	2,363	427	..
Jute presses (seasonal)	11,501	12,869	..	1,368
Jute presses (perennial)	15,748	19,155	..	3,407
Tea	18,304	18,828	..	524
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories	32,773	31,859	914	..
Jute mill	284,720	281,229	3,491	..
Electrical engineering	2,370	1,894	476	..
General engineering	28,606	25,480	3,126	..
Railway workshops	12,022	11,599	423	..
Shipbuilding and engineering ..	17,128	15,229	1,899	..
Matches	4,062	4,728	..	666
Glass works	3,406	2,280	1,126	..
Leather and shoe	5,157	3,750	1,407	..
Rope works	1,565	1,082	483	..
Rubber goods	5,378	4,582	796	..

The usual classified statements showing the number of workers in the different industries and districts (Statements III and IV) appear on pages 70-95.

6. **Women, adolescents and children.**—At the close of the year the number of women workers employed in factories was 58,356 as against 59,677 in the previous year—a decrease of 1,321. The number employed in jute mills was 36,479 and in cotton mills 1,579, the remaining 20,298 being distributed throughout the other industries. These figures show decreases of 1,055 in jute mills, 87 in cotton mills and 179 in factories other than the jute and cotton mills.

The returns show a total of 5,706 adolescents as against 6,475 employed in the previous year—a decrease of 769. Jute mills now employ 1,325 and cotton mills 245. These figures show decreases of 360 in jute mills, 174 in cotton mills and 235 in factories other than the jute and cotton mills.

The average daily number of children employed in factories was 1,228 as against 1,336 in the previous year—a decrease of 108.

The number of children employed in jute mills was 34 and in cotton mills 2, the remaining 1,192 being distributed over the other industries.

No case was instituted concerning the illegal employment of women, but as regards adolescents and children, prosecution proceedings were resorted to in four instances. Two of these concerned employment of children without the requisite medical certificates, one had reference to under-aged child employment and other related to the employment of children during the rest period.

7. **Certification of children and adolescents.**—During the year 729 children were examined by the Certifying Surgeons, and of that number 723 were certified as being 12 years of age or over and physically fit for employment, and 6 were rejected as being either under 12, above 15 years of age or physically unfit. One hundred and twenty provisional certificates granted by examining surgeons were cancelled owing to the children concerned having been absent at the time of the Certifying Surgeon's visit.

The number of children and adolescents certified by the Medical Officers of tea garden factories in the Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri districts was 207 and 172 respectively.

Two thousand four hundred and eighty young persons desirous of obtaining certificates as adolescents were examined by the Certifying Surgeons. Of that number 2,281 were certified as over 15 years and fit for employment as adults, and 199 were rejected as being either under 15 or over 17 years of age, or physically unfit. Five hundred and forty-four adolescents' provisional certificates were cancelled owing to the young persons concerned having been absent at the time of the Certifying Surgeon's visit.

Particulars in regard to the number of children and adolescents examined by the different Certifying Surgeons and the certificates granted are tabulated hereunder :—

Certifying Surgeons.	Children.			Adolescents.		
	Certified.	Rejected owing to either over or under legal age or unfit.	Provisional certificates cancelled owing to absence at the time of Certifying Surgeon's visit.	Certified.	Rejected owing to either over or under legal age or unfit.	Provisional certificates cancelled owing to absence at the time of Certifying Surgeon's visit.
Whole-time Certifying Surgeon of Factories, Barrackpore and Calcutta.	229	..	120	2,043	22	511
Civil Surgeon—						
Khulna	..	..	..	16	..	5
Midnapore ..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Dacca	46	..	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj ..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	2	..	..	..	..	..
Assistant Surgeon—						
Uluberia	..	..	..	19	170	12
Asansol	..	..	..	11	2	..
Chandpur ..	47	..	..	..	..	..
Serajganj ..	10	2	..	..	..	..
Narayanganj ..	171	..	..	16	..	14
Medical Officer—						
Dhina-Toorsa District Medical Association (Eastern Division).	1	..	..	23	..	..
Toorsa-Dima Medical Association.	..	..	..	9	..	..
Chuapara Medical Association.	50	..	..	65	5	..
Jainti-Sankos Medical Association.	92	4	..	20	..	..
Indian Planters' Medical Board (Gopalpur Group).	10	..	..	24	..	..
Indian Planters' Medical Board (Alipur-Duar Group).	54	..	..	30	..	2
Amalgamated Tea Estate Company, Limited.	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total ..	723	6	120	2,281	199	544

The whole-time Certifying Surgeon, Dr. Pownes, reports as follows :—

"The total number of factories on my register at the end of the year was 261 of which 110 were textile and 151 non-textile.

"A total of 485 visits were paid to these concerns and 3,006 children and adolescents examined.

"The total number of children and adolescents granted certificates of fitness was 2,272 and of this number 590 were examined at the Calcutta office, 55 at the Barrackpore office of the Certifying Surgeon and the remainder in the various factories.

"*Children.*—Two hundred and twenty-nine children were passed as half-time workers and none rejected. One hundred and twenty certificates, however, were cancelled as the children concerned were not produced at the time of examination. No female children were certified.

"The number of certificates granted were fewer by 37 than those of last year and with the exception of the Hooghly Jute Mills all jute mills have now dispensed with child labour.

"*Adolescents.*—Two thousand five hundred and seventy-six adolescents were examined and 2,043 including 61 young women passed as being fit to work as adults. Twenty-two were rejected as being under the age of 15 years whilst 511 failed to appear for examination in consequence of their having left employment. The provisional certificates appertaining to the latter were consequently not confirmed.

"*Adults.*—Eighty-one adults were examined and passed as being physically fit."

Certification of Schedule Workers [Hazardous Occupations (Lead) Rules, 1937].—The total number of examinations for lead poisoning was 2,991. Of these, 3 were made by the Civil Surgeon, Rangpur, and the rest by the whole-time Certifying Surgeon, Dr. Pownes.

The whole-time Certifying Surgeon, Dr. Pownes, who carried out the majority of the examinations, reports specially on the subject as follows:—

"The total number of examinations for lead poisoning was 2,988.

"Eleven operatives complained of symptoms of lead poisoning and were in consequence treated and cured. In one marked case, however, and on the initiative of the manager, an examination was carried out by the Chemical Examiner (Bengal); the result was negative.

"Of the aforesaid examinations 1,133 concerned employees of the Bengal Government Printing Press and 23 of the Press of the Private Secretary to the Governor of Bengal; no cases of lead poisoning, however, were discovered."

8. **Working hours.**—With the exception of jute mills suffering from a loss of European markets, and of ordnance, engineering, metal and other industries intimately associated with the war effort, there appears to have been no outstanding departure from normal working hours. In the main, the limit of 54 hours per week permitted by law was followed, no tendency towards the adoption of a lower limit being observable.

As regards those concerns enjoying special exemptions arising out of war conditions the extent to which working hours have increased varies generally with the concern. The following is a statement from the Secretary of the Engineering Association:—

"Working hours tended to increase slightly, this tendency being the most marked in structural engineering works and others engaged largely on war supplies, where the increase was as much as 20 per cent."

The table in paragraph 10 (Exemptions) gives, by way of the conditions imposed, an idea of the increase in certain cases. For the prevention of excessive employment in such abnormal circumstances reliance has had to be placed upon the deterrent effect of overtime pay provided by section 47 of the Act and recognition by employers of the effect of fatigue on production.

As remarked upon in paragraph 11 (Wages), jute mills, although working a 60-hour week at the beginning of the year by virtue of a general exemption granted in 1939 under section 8, were obliged on account of loss of European markets and the negligible demand for war

material, to reduce working hours to 54 per week in April. Moreover, a further reduction to 45 hours was found necessary in August and, finally, a three-week month with the same hours per week had to be adopted from September onwards on account of further deterioration in the trading position.

As pointed out in previous reports, the determination of the extent to which declared working hours are adhered to, is a question of adequacy of staff and the practicability of the law itself, and until these are shaped to meet the circumstances, evasion will remain undetected and protection assured to workers only in those factories whose managers are law-abiding and possess the requisite good-will.

9. **Contract labour.**—Under the Factories Act, the occupier and manager are jointly responsible for any infractions which may be discovered, no matter whether the workers concerned are directly employed or employed through a contractor. With good-will and the essential endeavour on the part of the manager, control over directly employed labour can be secured, and generally is being secured in the direction of compliance with the hours of employment provisions, in spite of the restraint imposed upon the administering authority by the defects of the Act. Where there are subordinate employers, however, in the shape of contractors possessing the authority to pay wages and paying on production, control by the prime employer, i.e., the manager, is jeopardised.

In the interests of more perfect administration of the Factories Act and in view of the difficulties which contract labour creates with respect to the Payment of Wages Act, every endeavour is now being made to discourage such employment and to replace it as far as possible by employment direct. The position achieved with respect to the more predominant industries involved is given hereunder.

Engineering, shipbuilding, etc.—The following table is not quite completely exhaustive of the situation on account of non-submission of returns by several establishments, yet in view of the comparative insignificance of the latter it gives a fairly accurate representation of the present position:—

Total number of factories.		Total number of factories *not* employing contract labour.	Total number of factories *employing* contract labour.	Total number of contractors.	Total number of contractors' workers.	Number of factories not maintaining register of contract labour.
General Engineering ..	144	94	50	537	6,414	8
Metal stamping ..	6	3	3	7	220	1
Shipbuilding and Engineering.	12	3	9	115	7,385	1
Ordnance	3	3	..	..	..	..
Electrical Engineering ..	19	16	3	43	516	1
Railway workshops ..	25	12	13	31	1,415	3
Miscellaneous Engineering.	23	21	2	5	23	1
Total ..	232	152	80	738	15,973	15

It will be appreciated that on account of the present demands on the engineering industries and the necessity of giving quick deliveries, the circumstances were not altogether convenient for an attempt at change in methods of employment. Associating the above totals with those of last year, however, it will be observed that the department's efforts have not been without some success, in that although there has been an increase in the number of contractors employed yet the percentage of factories in which the contractor system is still in vogue has been somewhat reduced. Also whereas during the year 1939 the daily average of contractors' workers was 21,540 approximately, the figure now is only 15,973, i.e., a reduction of approximately 26 per cent.; and the number of infractors respecting maintenance of the Register of Workers has been reduced by 42 per cent.

Jute mills.—In the report of last year a statement was given, based on returns submitted by the mills, as to the general position of contract employment, grouped with respect to Receiving and Despatching of Goods, Machine-sewing and Machine-hemming, and Miscellaneous. The following table for the year under report is similar but more extended:—

Receiving and Despatching of goods:—		
Total number of contractors' workers	4,967	
Total number of contractors	89	
Total number of mills not employing receiving contractors ..	34	
Total number of mills not employing despatching contractors ..	59	
Total number of mills in which the Register of Workers is not maintained in accordance with the Act	7	(includes 3 registers in vernacular).
Machine-sewing and Machine-hemming:—		
Total number of mills in which coolies are employed by machine-sewers	13	
Total number of mills in which coolies are employed by machine-hemmers	11	
Total number of coolies employed by machine-sewers ..	234	
Total number of coolies employed by machine-hemmers ..	141	
Total number of mills in which the Register of Workers for machine-sewers' coolies is not maintained in accordance with the Act	1	
Total number of mills in which the Register of Workers for machine-hemmers' coolies is not maintained in accordance with the Act	Nil	
Miscellaneous (bobbin collecting, calendering, damping, moulding, etc.):—		
Total number of mills in which contract labour is employed ..	60	
Total number of contractors' workers	2,572	
Total number of contractors	145	
Total number of mills in which the Register of Workers for miscellaneous contract labour is not maintained in accordance with the Act	5	(includes 1 vernacular register).

A comparison of the foregoing totals with those of last year will disclose that the persuasive efforts of Inspectors have not been altogether fruitless. Admittedly the reduction in the number of contractors' workers employed on the Receiving and Despatching of Goods and Miscellaneous has been comparatively slight, yet the reduction in the total number of contractors has been considerable, namely, from 279 to 234. The greatest improvement, however, has been made in securing the direct employment of Machine Sewers, and Machine Hemmers' coolies. The total number of coolies still employed by machinists is now only 375 as against 1,669 last year, and the number of mills in which sewers and hemmers employ coolies has now been reduced from 27 to 13, and 17 to 11, respectively.

Jute presses.—In last year's report certain observations were made concerning the lack of real protection vouchsafed to workers in jute presses on account of (*a*) the modified control secured by managers by virtue of exemption notifications Nos. 52T.—Com. and 94T.—Com., dated the 10th September 1936, and (*b*) the system of employment through contractors. It was also observed that such comparatively undisciplined circumstances of employment had a detrimental effect on the proper administration of the Payment of Wages Act and that in order to secure a measure of protection to jute press labour more in line with that achieved in other classes of factory, consideration should be given to the rescindment of the aforesaid notifications. The effect of the war on the jute press industry, however, particularly with respect to the Chitpore and Cossipore and Howrah presses which are concerned with the export trade, has militated against any vigorous pursuit of the change desired. It appears that on account of the loss of European markets many presses have been entirely closed throughout the year whilst others have only been partially occupied with work. Defects respecting overemploying and periodic rests, matters of grave concern in normal circumstances, were in consequence of lesser account. The matter of rescindment of the exemption notifications, however, was revived, due to representations by the railway authorities with regard to difficulties experienced by them in the matter of release of wagons from the Chitpore goods yard. It is their contention that the uniform flow of wagons to and from the yard is seriously interrupted on account of the condition of the exemption prohibiting the importing of jute into the presses on Sundays. The matter is still under the consideration of Government.

10. **Exemptions.**—Lists of the concerns granted relief from certain of the restrictions on working hours on account of emergent conditions due to the war and exceptional press of work are given hereunder. The number relieved reflects Bengal's increasing war productive effort and also indicates the strain now being placed on manufacturing activities generally as a result of war conditions. All claims for exemptions were carefully investigated before the requisite relief was granted and recommendations to Government for the exercise of its powers under section 8 were made only after the factories concerned had established a probability of emergent conditions for the duration of the war.

The relief granted under section 8 to all jute mills in 1939 at the outbreak of war was withdrawn by notification on the 4th November 1940 as the work available was found to be well within the compass of

the daily and weekly limits of working hours laid down in the Act and, also, because several mills were found to be abusing the privilege of extended working hours for the purpose of gain unconnected with war production.

The following are the concerns in which, under section 8, adult male workers engaged on war work, were granted exemption, unconditionally, from the provisions of sections 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38 of the Act, i.e., from the daily and weekly limits of working hours, the weekly holiday, the prescribed intervals of rest, and the limitations of the spreadover of daily hours:—

East Indian Railway Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Lillooah.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Workshop (Loco. Section), Kharagpur.

Allen Berry & Co.'s Engineering Workshop.

British India Electric Construction Co.'s Engineering Works.

Government of India Central Printing Press.

Burn & Co.'s Howrah Iron Works.

Shalimar Shipbuilding and Engineering Works, Howrah.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Ltd., Engineering Works.

Saxby and Farmer's Railway Signal and General Engineering Works.

Jessop & Co.'s Dum-Dum Wagon Works.

Jessop & Co.'s Dum-Dum Structural Engineering Works.

Jessop & Co.'s Dum-Dum Mechanical Engineering Works.

Mathematical Instrument Factory (Survey of India).

Eastern Bengal Railway Locomotive Workshops, Kanchrapara.

Eastern Bengal Railway Carriage and Wagon Works, Kanchrapara.

Indian Iron and Steel Co.'s Kulti Iron Works.

Gresham & Craven (I), Ltd., Engineering Works.

Britannia Biscuit Factory.

The Metal Box Co. of India, Ltd.

Lal Chand and Sons' Printing Press.

Metal Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

Krudd Industries Engineering Works.

Government of India Forms Press.

The Crown Aluminium Works.

Britannia Engineering Co.'s Works, Tittaghur.

Phelps & Co., Ltd., Clothing Factory.

Hooghly Docking and Engineering Co.'s Workshop, Howrah.

Dutson Engineering Corporation.

French Motor Car Co.'s Engineering Works.

The Bengal Immunity Co., Ltd., Chemical and Dye Works.

The following factories were exempted under sub-section *(2)* of section 44 by the Chief Inspector of Factories on account of exceptional press of work:—

Name of factory.	Sections of the Act exempted from.	Principal conditions of exemption.	Duration of exemption.
Annapurna Metal Works.	34 ..	Week limited to 60 hours ..	2 months.
Ditto ..	34 ..	Week limited to 66 hours ..	1 month.
Braithwaite & Co. (India), Ltd., Structural Engineering Works.	34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.	Applicable to adult workers on war work.	2 months.
India General Navigation and Railway Co., Ltd., Shipbuilding and Engineering Works.	34, 35, 36, 38, 39 and 40.	(*a*) Applicable to adult workers only. (*b*) Continuous rest of at least 24 hours every 14 days.	Ditto.
Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India, Ltd., "Petrol Section."	34 and 35 ..	Applicable to certain adult male workers.	1 month.
J. B. Norton & Sons, Ltd., Engineering Works.	34 and 36 ..	(*a*) Applicable to adult workers only. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	2 months.
Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Batanagar.	34 and 35 ..	(*a*) Applicable to certain adult workers. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	Ditto.
Ditto ..	35 ..	Applicable to all workers ..	1 day only.
Remington Rand Incorporated Typewriter Factory.	35 ..	(*a*) Applicable to adult workers. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	2 months.
Packing Goods Company.	34, 35, 36, and 38.	(*a*) Applicable to adult workers only. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	9 days.
Vulcan Engineering Works, Howrah.	44, 35, 36 and 38	Applicable to adult male workers only.	2 months.
Grant James, Ltd., Cabinet-making and Woodworking Factory.	35 ..	(*a*) Applicable to adult workers only. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	7 weeks.
His Majesty's Mint ..	34, 36 and 38	(*a*) Applicable to adult workers only. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	11 months.
Calcutta Corporation Printing Press.	34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40.	Applicable to certain adult workers.	1 week.

Name of factory.	Sections of the Act exempted from.	Principal conditions of exemption.	Duration of exemption.
Government of India Printing Press.	34 and 36 ..	Applicable to certain workers	4 months and 10 days.
Ditto ..	36, 37 and 38	Ditto.	1 day.
Bengal Government Printing Press, Alipore.	34 and 36 ..	Ditto.	Do.
Bengal Government Printing Press, Darjeeling.	34, 35, 36, 37 and 38.	(*a*) Applicable to all adult workers. (*b*) Week limited to 66 hours.	4 months.

11. **Wages.**—According to information received from the several employers' associations and from material gathered by Inspectors in the course of routine inspections, there appears to have been little change in basic wage rates excepting in the up-country jute presses.

As regards up-country jute presses, although no definite statement can be made that wage rates generally have increased, employers being reluctant to disclose details, yet there is evidence that in many instances workers have benefited by an increase of 10 per cent. The advantage of this increase, however, has to a certain extent been offset by the workers' inclination to work shorter hours and fewer days each week, the attitude being interpreted as a desire to work for such a period as will satisfy their immediate needs with apparently no ambition to save.

As regards the jute presses of Cossipore and Howrah wage rates, apparently, have remained the same, yet in consequence of the loss of export trade on account of the war the workers must have suffered a considerable reduction in their weekly earnings.

In the cotton mills wage rates and the level of earnings appear to have been maintained. The following statement, however, submitted by the Association concerned, suggests loss of earnings to certain workers involved in shift reduction and also attributes cause:—

> "The piecegoods market remained in a depressed state. The offtake by consuming centres was very poor and bulk buying was conspicuous by its absence. Dealers in indigenous goods were inclined to sell at concessional rates, but even reduced prices failed to induce demand. .... Stocks with mills continued to accumulate and mill activity fell perceptibly. There was a substantial increase in the amount of idle machinery and a large number of mills, spindles and looms ceased to work double shifts.......... The slump in commodity prices and the consequent fall in the purchasing power of the masses was mainly responsible for the continued weakness of the cloth market."

As regards the engineering industry the following statement from the Secretary, Indian Engineering Association, is of interest:—

> "Basic wage rates in the engineering industry during 1940 remain to a large extent unchanged as compared with the previous year, but the majority of employers granted a special war time allowance not exceeding 10 per cent. of the wages, and in some cases wage rates rose by amounts varying between 5 per cent. and 10 per cent."

Generally, there has been a considerable increase in the total earnings of workers in this industry due in part to the war time allowance or

increase in rates, but also to the increase in working hours to the limits permissible under the Act and to beyond such limits where exemption has been granted on account of emergent war conditions, overtime rates of pay thereby accruing by virtue of section 47.

In the jute mills basic wage rates remained unchanged during the year at 10 per cent. higher than those existing before the war. Although at the commencement of the year workers enjoyed the increased earnings existing at the end of the previous year as the result of the 60-hour week, yet on account of the progressive reductions in the hours of work to 54 per week in April, 45 per week in August, and finally to a three-week month of 45 hours per week in September, the workers suffered a *pro rata* reduction in earnings. The total loss of earnings during the off-weeks, however, was relieved by the granting of subsistence allowance of 50 per cent. of the workers' wages for a 45-hour week. Certain mills, however, with 220 looms or under, continued to take advantage for the major portion of the year of the relief from the restricted day and week of the Act granted to jute mills generally during the year 1939. Consequently, the increased earnings as the result of the longer working hours persisted in the case of their workers until the 4th November 1940 when Government, satisfied that the need for the relief no longer existed, withdrew the exemption notifications as from that date. Thereafter the mills concerned were required to work their labour to a 54-hour week and a 10-hour day; the consequence being a *pro rata* reduction in wages. The following note submitted by the Secretary of the Jute Mills Association explains the position generally :—

"The jute industry is dependent almost entirely for its prosperity on the export trade and on the existence of an unhampered and free movement of goods in world trade which necessitates increasing resort to jute manufactures as a carrying medium for goods. By the exigencies of the war in 1940, the jute industry has been considerably handicapped because of the lack of shipping space to markets such as the United Kingdom or through the disappearance of other markets because of the occupation of the countries by enemy powers. The effective restriction on the free movement of goods by the exercise of the British blockade to an increasing number of countries has again adversely affected the jute industry in the reduced offtake necessary for markets such as America. Most important of all demands on the industry for war material have been negligible in 1940 compared with 1939—for instance, over 72 crores of sandbags were ordered in 1939 as against less than 12 crores in 1940 and it is against that background of depressed trading conditions that the position of the mill operatives in the year under review has to be considered.

Hours of work have been progressively decreased, the industry following this policy rather than that of temporarily putting out of commission a certain amount of their productive machinery which would result in the discharge of the operatives necessary to work them. The policy in this is to maintain at full strength a labour force which would enable the mills promptly to respond and meet any calls which may be made on them for sandbags or other war materials. At the start of the year the hours of work were 60 per week and the first reduction became effective on the 8th April when a working week of 54 hours was introduced. This was maintained until the 19th August when a 45-hour week was introduced and this was in force until the end of the year. The further deterioration in the trading position made it necessary, however, further to curtail production and following upon that policy to which reference has been made above in refusing to disperse any portion of their force, the mills agreed not to work for one week in every four during the months September to December. The non-working weeks were those ended on the 14th September, 12th October, 9th November and 14th December 1940. They also agreed to pay to their labour during the non-working weeks, *khoraki* which on the basis of a 45-hour working week amounted to 50 per cent. of the wages of the lower paid workers and very nearly that amount in the case of the higher paid workers.

The foregoing details with regard to hours and *khoraki* payments apply to all jute mills in Bengal with the exception of 5 mills which having 220 looms or under, continued to work during the year 72 hours per week and were not affected by the closure for one week in four.

Wage rates during the year remained unchanged at 10 per cent. higher than those existing before the war."

3.—Sanitation.

12. On the whole the standards of sanitation and cleanliness achieved in the larger establishments have been well maintained and in certain instances further improvements secured. On the other hand, the conditions in the small concerns, especially those located in congested industrial areas, continue to absorb a great deal of the Inspectors' time and effort in maintaining the modest standards secured through past activities and in eliminating the more outstanding defects with respect to healthy employment.

Jute mills and other large concerns.—Save in those areas where there is certain conflict of interest as between the mills and the municipality, little objection can be taken to the sanitary conditions in this class of establishment. Adverse reports, if any, have had reference generally to defects in septic tank turnstiles, notices regarding sex entrances, and latrine capacity and shortage of seating accommodation due to increased complement of workers.

Two fairly large mills in the Howrah area have now replaced their hand-service latrines by modern arrangements of the activated sludge pattern whilst another with fewer employees but subject to the Septic Tank Latrine Rule has shown its *bona fides* by invoking the aid of the Land Acquisition Act to secure the requisite land for the purpose of latrine erection.

Three jute mills within the jurisdiction of the Barrackpore office have constructed or have in course of construction additional septic tank latrines or urinals with flushing arrangements. A paper mill and a rubber factory, also, in the same area, have improved their sanitary conditions by the erection of similar latrines and an incinerator respectively.

The ordnance factories at Ichapore have been exceptionally active in sanitary improvement on account of their increased factory population. A water-borne sewerage scheme has been established, latrines with flushing arrangements erected, and jungle on the estates removed and tanks filled in.

A controversy in the matter of finance and type of latrine between the railway authorities at Kanchrapara and the Public Health Department respecting hand-service latrine replacement has now ended. An activated sludge plant has been decided upon, contractor's estimates accepted and arrangements made for the work to commence shortly.

As enlarged upon in previous reports, however, the greatest improvments in the sanitary direction will only be secured when the mills in the Panihati, Halishahar and Serampore areas are either permitted to adhere to the septic tank latrines' provisions of the Bengal Factories

Rules or the respective municipalities so circumstanced financially as to be in a position to establish the sewerage schemes envisaged by the Department of Public Health. The present position respecting these schemes is recorded hereunder:—

Panihati.—There has been little development in the establishment of this scheme which was proposed for the area more than eight years ago and at the expense of the proper administration of the sanitary provisions of the Factories Act by way of individual projects in the several mills and factories in the area. The respective mill owners are quite prepared to comply with the law in the latter respect, but now, apparently, the municipal drainage arrangements present certain difficulties in the matter of latrine effluent discharge. There appears to be a current opinion, however, that the municipality is neither in earnest respecting a general sewerage scheme for the area nor as regards improved drainage. In the meantime the septic tank latrine erected by the National Tobacco Company in anticipation of sanction to the use of the municipal drain for discharge is standing as a monument to fettered progress.

Halishahar.—The circumstances with respect to this area are very similar to those of Panihati whereby the statutory requirements of the Factories Act respecting septic tank latrine installation in individual mills have been subordinated to the general requirements of the municipal area in matters of sewage disposal. The position is the same as heretofore save that a scheme has been drawn up by the Department of Public Health, rejected by the municipality as being inadequate and subsequently modified and re-submitted with an estimate of cost far beyond the means of the district. Apparently a statement as to Government's intended contribution is now awaited, the maximum contribution which the three mills interested (Naihati and Hukumchand Jute Mills and The Indian Paper Pulp Company) can afford having already been determined. It is to be hoped, therefore, that if the mills' collective contributions together with Government grant are insufficient to finance the scheme, further attempt to impose an advanced sewerage project on an area before its time, apparently, will be abandoned and the definite and substantial improvements by way of individual septic tank latrines or activated sludge systems in the three mills be permitted to ensue under the Factories Act.

Serampore.—There appears to have been no advance towards establishment of the sewerage scheme for this area and for the purpose of embracing the latrine requirements of the mills in that area. The delay again is one of the finance, Government's promised grant apparently being insufficient. The municipal authorities now await a reconsideration of the latter but it is hoped that if the contribution cannot be improved upon then that position may be immediately made known to the authorities and mills interested so that individual projects for the several mills may be properly pursued under the provisions of the Factories Act.

Small miscellaneous factories.—Conditions in the smaller type of factory are improving but very slowly and then only as the result of orders and prosecutions.

Factories embraced by this remark are small engineering works, rice mills, small biscuit factories and printing presses, and the approximately 120 orders issued respecting them concerned removal of debris and filth, erection of latrines, and cementing of drinking water tank surrounds.

One such establishment, although previously warned and prosecuted, was found with a latrine devoid of doors or roofing and minus buckets. There appeared also to be no methor service and, as can be imagined, the conditions were very foul and insanitary. Prosecution proceedings resulted in a fine of Rs. 15 only for what was described as a "technical" offence.

Latrine improvements in mufassal rice mills have been pursued although results are not very encouraging, lack of drains being the chief hindrance. On the latter account, modern latrines, tend to unhealthy

accumulations within the factory precincts and eventual abandonment of the latrines by the workers in favour of their former practice of the use of neighbouring jungle land. Very often it has been found that latrines erected in accordance with the rules and at considerable expense to the mill owner have never been used by the workers.

A district Inspector's remarks covering his experience and the difficulties which have to be overcome, well illustrate the position in small factories:—

> "A very serious instance of overcrowding in unhygienic quarters came to my notice as the result of a complaint from the neighbours of an unregistered factory. On investigation over 100 persons including women and very young children were found employed in a dwelling house. The accommodation was so inadequate that workers had to sit in passage-ways, verandahs and in the court-yard. Women workers were pushed on to the roof under a very crude structure of bamboo and sun grass. There were only two latrines on the premises and these were maintained in a most insanitary condition."

> "Of all the badly maintained, dirty and insanitary premises, the printing press stands undoubtedly in the forefront because the majority are merely converted dwelling houses which have been allowed to deteriorate often into a semi-derelict condition. Overcrowding and the process of conversion of dwelling house to factory aggravate a condition which it has been the determination of this department to eradicate. It is gratifying to note that good work in this direction has been accomplished by the removal during the current year to a newly constructed building of modern design, of perhaps the worst example of an insanitary printing press in the province. The old premises were a foul-smelling dungeon-like building from which natural lighting and ventilation were almost completely absent. Gases from drains, urinals and latrines escaped directly into the work-rooms and made the premises definitely unfit for human habitation."

During the year plans for 15 septic-tank latrines and 3 activated sludge plants were approved by the Director of Public Health for installation in the following factories:—

Septic-tank Latrines.

(1) Guest, Keen, Williams Railway Appliance Works, Howrah.
(2) Ramnagar Sugar Factory.
(3) Bengal Paper Mill, Raniganj.
(4) New Fan Factory [G.E.C. (India), Ltd.] (under establishment).
(5) Aluminium Production Co. of India, Ltd. (under establishment).
(6) Prabartak Jute Mills (under establishment).
(7) Union Jute Mills (South).
(8) Luxmi Narayan Cotton Mills.
(9) A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd.'s Structural Works, Howrah.
(10) The Solar Paint & Varnish Manufacturing Co. (under establishment).
(11) Aluminium Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
(12) Burn & Co., Pottery Works, Raniganj.
(13) India Rubber Manufacturers, Ltd., Howrah.
(14) Eastern Light Castings Co., Ltd.
(15) Himani Works, Belgharia (under establishment).

Activated Sludge Plants.

(1) Calcutta Match Factory.

(2) Northbrook Jute Mills.

(3) Angus Jute Mills.

13. **Water-supply.**—The statutory provisions respecting drinking water-supply have been generally well adhered to, few complaints having been received and Inspectors satisfied with their observations and enquiries.

Sickness of a certain nature amongst the workers in a small jute mill, however, and the position and depth of a tube-well from which the water was obtained led the Inspector to doubt the purity of the water. Consequently, the manager was requested to submit a report of analysis by the Public Health Laboratory. As the report disclosed that the water was unfit for drinking, the existing well was abandoned and another one sunk.

Water-supply in jute mills and the larger concerns is, however, generally of a high order and of an amount far in excess of that required by the Bengal Factories Rules. If any difficulty exists, it can generally be traced to the wasteful habits of the workers themselves who very readily circumvent devices on taps and cocks designed to prevent abuse of the supply. The additional taps and tube-wells reported to have been supplied during the year by several mills, have no doubt some bearing on the latter state of affairs.

The majority of defects observed in connection with drinking water-supply concerned the smaller type of factory and, in particular, rice mills in outlying districts. Twenty-seven orders were obliged to be issued and these referred principally to inadequacy, unsatisfactory methods of storage, and lack of cleanliness near masonry wells. The latter type of well is now on the decrease due to the reduction in the cost of sinking tube-wells during the past few years. It was observed that even in congested areas like Howrah it is now quite common to see a tube-well in each small factory.

As regards new major schemes of water-supply in the advantages of which factory workers participate, there seems to be little to record for the year. It appears, however, that owing to the increased demand for water for all purposes at the Kulti Iron Works, additional pumps have been installed to secure extra supply from the river Barakar.

14. **Ventilation and lighting.**—Approximately 110 orders were issued covering improvements in these directions and although several referred to the smaller type of jute mill inclined to attempt a production beyond their capacity thereby packing their premises with machinery and products to the detriment of natural lighting and ventilation, yet the majority concerned miscellaneous large establishments with dust or temperature problems and the small factories of the lesser industries handicapped by unsuitable buildings.

Jute mills on the whole are well favoured, being single-storeyed buildings, generally well positioned to secure good natural lighting and the various departments so ordered as to be conducive to free ventilation. There are problems, however, connected with excesses of

temperature in certain sections of the mills and the matter of dust at the batching ends, for instance, which no doubt will be tackled in due time. There appears, also, to be a tendency towards improvement in artificial lighting in latrines, pump houses and obscure corners, and a general change from concentrated artificial lighting on machines to flood or diffused lighting of departments generally.

As regards cotton mills, although the conditions may be considered satisfactory on the whole yet their problem is the reconciliation of the requirements of the process respecting humidity and temperature with the needs of worker in the matter of ventilation or air changes and natural lighting. With the older type of mill this problem is aggravated by a type of many-storeyed buildings, apparently a replica of the old mills of Europe and generally positioned with little respect to the directional changes in the natural lighting during the day. With this class of concern, therefore, possibilities of improvement are few without very drastic alterations involving considerable expenditure. Conditions, however, are improving by way of orders applied with discretion and also by the owners' recognition of the advantages of air-conditioning on the quality of his product and on output by way of improved conditions for the worker. For instance, during the year the lighting conditions in a certain department of a mill were improved by orders to open the ceiling at specified points thus enabling light from upper storey windows to percolate to the ground floor. The same mill also has secured better ventilation and control of temperature in a weaving shed by the erection of water towers and a duct and fan system. The arrangement is so designed as to secure a humidity of 80 per cent. inside the department with a temperature of 90 degrees (Fahr.), against an outside temperature of 104. The system is such that change of air at the rate of 15 per hour is secured. In due course the system will be installed in other weaving departments.

With respect to rice mills, improvements may be recorded by way of orders for the provision of roof ridge ventilators and skylights, and the installation of dust tight covers and discharge shoots on hullers and fanners for the purpose of dust suppression.

Orders issued several years ago on a paper pulp mill are also now beginning to produce substantial results in eliminating dust created by bamboo chippers. Long experimenting and the overcoming of difficulties as they arose has at last produced a system which, although by no means perfect, is giving the workers substantial relief from the dust hazard. Similar improvements have also been effected by orders in an electric lamp manufacturing concern and in the wood-working department of another establishment. In both cases exhaust fan systems have been installed for the purpose of prevention of gas and wood dust inhalation respectively.

Although improvements initiated in a bone mill several years ago have been pursued during the year to the extent of installation of additional fans and fabric screens, yet the scheme for entire elimination of the bone dust hazard could not be developed on account of the difficulties the concern is now undergoing on account of the war. Since the outbreak of war, the mill has suffered a reduction in output of approximately 75 per cent. with a corresponding reduction in the number of workers. Consequently, the Inspector concerned has hesitated to embarrass the management further with the burden of expenditure which the additional improvements would entail.

Battery-charging houses connected with railway workshops have also been the subject of attention, their atmospheric conditions being improved by the installation of exhaust fans.

The number of tea factory sorting rooms with dust extraction plants and mechanical ventilating systems continues to increase and during the year a new tea factory commenced operations with an air-conditioning installation.

Small printing presses and type foundries have been adversely commented upon in another paragraph of this report from the point of view of their structural limitations and an opinion expressed that the substantive provisions of Chapter III of the Act can only be properly secured by their abandonment and reconstruction on modern lines elsewhere. Some measure of relief to the workers, however, has been attempted by the imposition by order of improved artificial lighting in composing rooms in particular and fume extraction plant in the neighbourhood of linotype machines and similar plants in type foundries. The general difficulties of the situation, however, is very ably portrayed by an Inspector's description of one of them:—

> "A typical case of a deplorably unsatisfactory establishment from all points of view was the Rukshit & Co.'s Improved Type Foundry before its registration. Originally coming to the notice of the department through a complaint it was found that about 30 men and young boys were being employed in a large number of small cavern-like rooms almost devoid of natural lighting and also in a number of built-in arched verandahs of two small dwelling houses. In the two totally enclosed courtyards plant of various descriptions was installed and these places were also used as dumps for all manner of rubbish. Viewed from the courtyard the factory presented a sepulchral appearance. All walls were devoid of limewash and on account of the absence of large areas of plaster gave the impression of having been long since derelict. The dark verandahs were the haunt of dozens of pigeons which flew down about one's head as one groped along. A series of lead-smelting furnaces installed in the narrow arches of the verandahs, effectively blocked out what little natural lighting would otherwise have reached the inner rooms. Into these rooms all coke and lead fumes from these furnaces were discharged."

15. **Hazardous operations (lead, aerated water, rubber, chromium, cellulous spraying and miscellaneous).**—From observations made by Inspectors and the few complaints received, there is little doubt that on the whole the special protection vouchsafed by rules to workers engaged on these operations has not only been secured but in many instances augmented.

Possibilities of lead poisoning have been further reduced in several factories with linotype machines and in others with type-melting furnaces by the installation of fume-extraction plant arranged in such a manner that fume inhalation is reduced to a minimum. Certain difficulties, however, have been experienced by a railway workshop in pursuing its original scheme of mechanical ventilation and lead fume extraction on account of its partial absorption on munition work and consideration of a scheme of locomotive manufacture. However, in spite of these additional factors, improvements have not been inconsiderable.

Considerable improvement on previous results has also been effected in a certain red lead plant in the matter of red lead dust suppression. The latest effort has been the installation of fabric "candle" filters which work in conjunction with the exhaust fans previously installed. Moreover, a certain modification in the layout of the plant has also been made to secure the same object.

Interest in the health of workers employed in contact with rubber solvents was pursued in the case of two rubber factories in which conditions were unsatisfactory. Mechanical fume-extraction plants over the spreading and doubling machines were secured by order and for the same object naphtha-recovery plant recommended.

Orders were also passed for the elimination of fumes produced by the soda-recovery plant of a paper mill: the soda ash manufacturing arrangements were somewhat crude and thus gave rise to conditions detrimental to the health of the workers. Installation of a modernised plant is now under the consideration of the company concerned, but in view of present circumstances and the difficulties of importing, it is doubtful whether the hazard will be quickly removed.

Improved ventilation is now being secured in a glass-paper manufacturing concern whereby dissemination and inhalation of powdered glass will be considerably reduced. Improvements of somewhat the same nature, also, have been made the subject of an order in a glass works. The order aims to secure the removal of dust created by the sifting, weighing and batching of sand, by the installation of mechanical dust-extraction plant and dustproof machinery.

4.—Housing, Welfare, etc.

16. As explained in previous reports these are matters which through force of circumstances principally concern the larger establishments of the major industries, such as jute, cotton and paper mills, engineering, ordnance factories and establishments generally in mufassal areas dependent upon labour imported from outside their immediate locality.

Jute, the principal industry, although favoured to a limited extent by war work, was not circumstanced to embark upon new welfare activities or housing schemes of any substantial merit on account of trade decline consequent on the loss of markets due to the war. Nevertheless existing welfare schemes were well maintained and modest improvements attempted both with respect to welfare and housing.

Information was received from ten mills to the effect that additional accommodation had been provided for workers, whilst in several others *kutcha* quarters had either been replaced by quarters of more modern design or extensive repairs or replacement of roofs had been carried out. From a survey carried out towards the end of the year, it appears that accommodation for approximately 120,000 workers is now provided.

As regards welfare work, some mills have been able to increase their dispensary staff, extend their dispensaries and purchase ultra violet ray, infra red ray and other equipment, whilst others have confined their improvements to sinking of additional tube-wells, provision of extra taps, tanks and bathing places. One mill, however, with a view to greater cleanliness and control over its scattered lines and the exclusion therefrom of pariah dogs, was found to have erected a high wall around the lines.

A considerable increase in the establishment of creches and maternity clinics, no doubt a consequence of the coming into force of the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, is also worthy of note. It appears that

From information collected by returns and through enquiries made by Inspectors during the course of routine visits it appears also that on the whole there is nothing outstanding to record save with respect to certain mills and factories in certain localities. Malaria and influenza apparently was very excessive practically throughout the year at the Nuddea, Gourepore and Naihati Mills on the north bank of the river at Naihati, and at the Victoria and Bansberia Jute Mills and the Dunlop Rubber Company on the opposite side of the river.

There were cases of cholera at the beginning of the year at the Kelvin and Empire Jute Mills at Tittaghur and the Rampooria Mills at Serampore, with deaths resulting. No doubt the death total would have been heavier had not the Kelvin Mill authorities immediately undertaken the work of inoculation; 1,929 persons altogether being so treated.

There were also cases of small-pox reported in the Tittaghur area at the Kelvin, Empire and Standard Mills, and at Naihati in the Nuddea Jute Mills and the India Paper Pulp Company's paper mill. The attacks at the Nuddea Mills were very numerous apparently, the total being 82 with five deaths.

There is little information available respecting the health of factory workers in the Howrah district. It appears, however, that a new system of collection of statistics will be put into operation by the Municipal Health Officer during the ensuing year whereby, it is hoped, more light may be thrown on the subject.

As regards the workers employed by the large steel and iron works at Burnpur and Kulti, there is again little information available. It appears, however, that since the area is under the control of the Mines Board of Health, the factories concerned enjoy the full benefit of the activities of that Board. The latter apparently have increased their activities recently in view of the prevalence of leprosy amongst the local population and the influx of labour since the establishment of the Steel Corporation Works at Burnpur. A substantial check on the spreading of the disease, however, amongst the workers of these factories is now secured by the recruitment routine of the Labour and Welfare Departments of Kulti and Burnpur. It appears that each new recruit has now to undergo a medical examination before being admitted to employment.

5.—Safety.

18. The accident figures for the year are tabulated hereunder:—

——	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
Men	60	2,108	10,453	12,621
Women	2	51	167	220
Adolescents	1	2	31	34
Children	..	1	6	7
Total ..	63	2,162	10,657	12,882

Compared with the previous year these figures show a decrease of 1 fatal and increases of 363 and 1,612 serious and minor respectively, i.e., a total increase of 1,974 on the figures for the previous year. The usual classified statistics appear in Appendices 1 (*a*) and 1 (*b*) and in Statement VI, pages 39-42 and 100.

Of the total of 63 fatal accidents, 49 were due to causes which could not be foreseen or prevented; 6 to neglect on the part of employers to take the necessary precautions or provide effective supervision; 6 either to defective equipment, unsafe methods of work, disobedience or neglect on the part of deceased persons, and the remaining 2 to negligence on the part of other workers.

Thirty-one accidents occurred in tea factories, of which 2 were fatal, 16 serious and 13 minor. These represent a decrease of 3 fatal and 2 minor accidents, and an increase of 1 serious accident on last year's figures for this class of factory.

As regards fatal accidents, generally there is little outstanding concerning any of them to warrant special comment; as usual, a large percentage of them concerned falling objects or persons falling, especially with respect to jute bale handling in jute mills.

As commented upon in previous reports, it is very difficult, on account of the many variables, to detail reasons for the increase in the general total; increased employment in the general engineering, shipbuilding and metal working trades involving partly trained and untrained personnel, has no doubt been responsible for a large proportion of the increase.

There is little doubt also that statistics are still considerably affected by the degree of compliance with the provisions of the Act respecting accident reporting. A case which came to light during the year 1939 and which was pursued during the year under report clearly demonstrates this possibility.

The following is the Inspector's report on the matter:—

"On the 14th July 1939 a worker employed in an engineering works met with a serious accident while attending to a wheel lathe, resulting in compound fracture of the bones of the right arm. The accident was not reported and would have remained unknown to the department had not the brother of the injured person confided to the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital where the worker had been detained, the truth as to the cause of the accident. On the facts being reported by the Medical Officer to the Inspector of Factories, an enquiry was immediately commenced at the hospital and the factory.

"From this enquiry it was established that the accident occurred at about 11-30 a.m. during the normal working hours of the factory and that when the occurrence became known to the managing director he immediately ordered the removal of the worker to hospital. Whilst being helped into the motor car by the managing director, however, the worker was instructed by the latter to make a statement to the hospital authorities to the effect that the accident was due to a fall from a bicycle, at the same time being threatened with dismissal if those instructions were not adhered to and the real cause disclosed. Consequently, the bicycle story was recorded in the hospital register, the managing director's son and a factory clerk being present to ensure that it was done. As already stated, however, the intervention of the injured's brother and the entry of the Inspector of Factories into the matter stopped any further attempt at suppression of the truth save that the Inspector was subsequently approached by the managing director with the suggestion that the affair might be hushed up.

"The sequel, however, was the prosecution of the manager of the factory for failure to report the accident as required by the law, conviction and imposition of a fine of Rs. 15, Rs. 10 of which were ordered to be paid to the injured worker.

"The Magistrate, however, in delivering judgment addressed the pleader appearing on behalf of the accused and observed that the injured would be required to be duly compensated for his injury and in accordance with the requirements of the Workmen's Compensation Act. Since no settlement could be arrived at, even after taking the advice of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation with respect to the amount to be deposited with him, and since the managing director had apparently thought fit to adopt an attitude of almost defiance with respect to compensation payment, the Inspector was obliged to advise the worker to institute a claim in legal form. All the requisite work associated with the filing of this claim was carried out by the Inspector and since the managing director refused to admit liability but on the contrary sought to evade his responsibilities by claiming that the accident occurred on premises managed by some other company, the assistance of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies had to be obtained.

"The case started in October 1939 and ended in the month of April 1940. It necessitated frequent visits of the Inspector to factory, hospital and Compensation Court; the appearance as witnesses of the representative of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, the Medical Officer in charge of the hospital, six factory workers, the factory manager and the Inspector of Factories; and the filing of many records including X'ray photographs.

"Although a decree was given awarding full compensation and costs to the worker amounting to Rs. 460 and Rs. 50 respectively, the money was not deposited until further delay had occurred and further unnecessary annoyance and trouble to the Commissioner and others."

19. **Fencing and safeguarding.**—Although Inspectors' activities in these directions have generally been well maintained, yet managers have been handicapped somewhat in their response through difficulties of purchasing the requisite fencing material on account of the war. Factory owners generally are very willing to meet the Inspectors' demands yet, due to folly and erratic behaviour of the worker, accidents continue to occur in spite of the well-considered fencing. Workers will take unnecessary risks and expose themselves to danger by using their hands and feet in a manner and for a purpose which is prohibited and unnecessary. Consequently, fencing and methods of safeguarding have continually to be modified. *Dhoties*, *lungis* and loose head-covering or, in the case of women workers, *saris* and no head-covering as factory wearing apparel instead of "shorts" and tight clothing generally, have all considerable bearing on fencing design and engender complications which otherwise would be unnecessary.

An apparent natural facility for climbing further eased by his being unshod also predisposes the worker to hazards which otherwise would not exist. Until factory workers, therefore, are disposed to and are in a position to adopt wearing apparel more suitable to the work they have to perform, fencing and safeguarding must continue to take that form which aims at restriction of their movements to only those necessary to carry out their tasks.

Jute mills.—The aim to secure certain minimum standards of fencing and safeguarding with respect to jute process machinery, based upon accident records and experience, has been systematically pursued for a number of years and with the additional efforts during the year under report has now been practically achieved. Interpretation of the requirements, of course, varies with the mill and in a great measure is a reflection not only of the manager's training and experience but also the owner's financial resources and his true respect for human life and

safety. The latter remark applies principally to the smaller and more recently established mills whose owners having fulfilled their prime object of having established a mill on production are inclined to view fencing and safeguarding as unconsidered trifles, or having initially adhered to the requirements of the Inspector in the matter of fencing give little weight to the necessity of its being well maintained.

Although as yet not subject to compulsory orders, fencing of old carding and softener machines by the provision of autoguards has progressed. From a survey carried out towards the end of the year it has been established that there are now 1,537 carding and 405 softener machines so fitted, representing increases of 141 and 49 respectively on last year's totals. Progress in these directions must necessarily be slow in view of (*a*) the work involved in changing over of carding machine guards from the swing to the sliding door type, (*b*) the large quantity of sheet metal involved and (*c*) the reduction in many instances of both the engineering staff and the machine shop plant through transfer to munition work.

Although, as stated above, certain minimum standards have now been generally secured, yet accidents have continued to occur in spite of fencing, generally as the result of the hazardous behaviour of the workers involved. The circumstances of all such accidents have, however, been carefully studied and where improvements have been possible, they have been adopted.

Accidents due to shuttle flying have been hitherto somewhat rare in jute mills, but records now disclose that they are on the increase, no fewer than 67 having been reported during the year. At the moment cause cannot be attributed to any definite change in circumstances although, speeding up of looms, change to electric drive, and lack of maintenance occasioned by the war may have some bearing on the matter. At any rate the problem has been tackled by trials with shuttle guards of a type which offers little obstruction to the weavers; and the latest information concerning these guards suggest that they are efficient and worthy of general adoption if the hazard continues. War work in the shape of manufacture of special fabrics and special methods of packing has also created unusual hazards which necessitated special investigation and orders.

Apart from fencing associated with process machinery, safeguarding connected with railway sidings, coal bunkers, jetties and river bank erosion, has been effectively pursued and, in addition, as the result of an economiser explosion, the dangers associated with such plant were investigated and certain recommendations prepared.

On the whole fencing activities have been generally well maintained and response from mill managers adequate, taking into account present difficult circumstances appertaining to purchase of fencing material. The smaller type of concern, however, is still reluctant to expend the initial outlay necessary to ensure fencing which will endure, and is inclined to compromise with flimsy arrangements requiring a maintenance effort which they are not prepared to give.

Some mills whose workshops are harassed with the pressure of war work have been obliged to sacrifice a measure of safeguarding to the greater necessity of production, whilst others deprived of certain of

their technical personnel and machinery have, by force of circumstances, been compelled to modify their established routine respecting protection.

Miscellaneous industries.—Of these, printing presses, rice mills, flour mills, paper and board mills, glass works, oil mills, shellac factories and small engineering works require and have received the greatest attention, and generally with respect to the principal hazards of belts, pulleys and gearing. Guards built up of packing cases and bamboos and similar unsuitable material instead of angle iron and sheet metal are still, however, encountered but not to the same extent as formerly. One of the chief obstacles to rapid change in fencing methods has been the desire of small owners to attempt the fabrication of guards themselves without the requisite machines and trained staff for the purpose. The general refusal of Inspectors to compromise with safety by accepting guards not properly fashioned, however, has resulted in a tendency on the part of owners to seek outside help from firms with suitable equipment.

Of the many directions in which greater safety has been secured during the year the following may be cited as typical:—

Abrasive wheels found being used at a speed far in excess for that which they were designed and mounted in a manner which did not take into account their disintegrating tendency by centrifugal action, were closed down by order until run and mounted in accordance with standards.

An occupier of a pencil factory in which 250 persons were working made use of high-speed wood working machinery and abrasive wheels with almost complete disregard as to the requirements of the Act. Furthermore, oilers were observed at work in the neighbourhood of shafting and pulleys whilst wearing loose clothing. Woodshavings also were found piled high in front of a furnace. The occupier was at first reluctant to improve conditions, but a warning had the desired effect.

The conditions in an oil mill and the steps taken to secure a reasonable degree of safety may best be described by quoting the Inspector's report on the matter:—

"In this mill arrangements for driving the expeller machines, and mounting and working the mechanically driven conveyors, were carried out without their being made known to this department.

"Seven-inch by four-inch joists, 15 feet high, spaced 8 feet apart, carried the heavy line shafting and driving pulleys and no lateral bracing or ties were fitted. In consequence the whole arrangement literally rocked from side to side and coming into contact with the structural portions of the building caused the latter also to oscillate in a dangerous manner. An elevator, with a horizontal drive for feeding the expellers and a conveyor, was also mounted 15 feet high on scaffolding of bamboos tied together with string. All the rope lashings were of an unorthodox type. The conveyor body, shaft and driving pulley with its two bearings were also mounted at a height and to produce a certain amount of rigidity the corners of the conveyor body were secured to portions of the building by double ropes stretched taut by twisting iron rods. The iron rods were hitched against or under some convenient part and were left in the ropes, thereby themselves constituting an additional menace to the safety of any one in the vicinity. The whole plant was shut down under powers conferred by section 26 but after an undertaking was secured to reconstruct to the approval of the department within a short time, permission was given to run the plant after certain essential modifications had been made to eliminate imminent danger."

An oil mill was found operating a steam kettle in connection with an expeller plant, but with no arrangements to prevent the full pressure of the boiler being imposed upon the kettle jacket. A reducing valve was in consequence ordered and fitted.

In tea garden factories many orders were issued respecting protection of roller cranks and the feed ends of chaff cutters. Improvements have been also secured by way of an installation of a conveyor for transport of tea from lower to upper sorting rooms; this was necessary on account of the dangerous route followed by women workers engaged on such transport operations. A fatal accident also resulted in the provision of better guards over horizontal withering loft fans together with higher railings around the fan position.

Improvements in other directions include the provision of permanent steel ladders in the neighbourhood of wall bearings and the covering of portions of nearby shafting with metal tubes or boxes so that oiling operations may be carried out in safety; replacement of cupola platforms and erection of fencing around the latter; the installation of auto-guards on power presses; and the fitting of locking arrangements on light railway turn-tables so as to prevent foot accidents to workers engaged in transport operations.

The increase in ordnance work on account of the war and consequential necessary employment of workers not normally used to machine shop hazards has engaged the attention of the department in matters of special protection. An appreciation of the situation will be gathered from the following comments made by a District Inspector:—

"Intensive war production had of course necessitated the employment of workers with little training and the large number of accidents reported by ordnance factories is very much in consequence of workers not being machine or factory-minded. It may be possible to teach a raw recruit how to perform certain machine operations, but he does not instinctively know that certain other machines throw out cuttings, hot water and the like; nor does he acquire the habit of looking around when he walks through the factory and thereby avoiding foot injuries through walking on cuttings, and injuries resulting from falling into pits.

"Then the younger element frequently tries out machines other than his own or attempts to use his own machine otherwise than in accordance with instructions; accidents resulting from such behaviour are frequent. A more experienced operator would know the hazards to which he would be exposing himself, but the war-time emergency recruit is still just a villager with perhaps a knowledge of working a few simple machine controls but with no real mechanical knowledge or background. These circumstances have consequently been responsible for several orders not issued in normal times and of which provision of spoons for feeding coolant to twist drills is an example. This avoids the use of cotton waste swabs which can twist around the drill and take the workers' fingers with it. Another example is the fitting of extended apron plates to lathes having auto-feed traverse shafts in front of the saddle; compulsory wearing of "shorts" and tight clothing would, of course, obviate the necessity of these lathe additions, but in view of the number of emergency workers involved, the clothing solution is out of the question."

20. **Structures.**—Inspectors' efforts to influence the design of new factory buildings and to secure modifications of old structures occupied and erected with little thought as to the elementary requirements of the Act, have been well sustained. Persuasive methods of effecting improvements are first adopted, in view of the expense generally involved in any structural alteration or replacement, and only when these have failed or danger has become imminent are orders issued

Structural defects were the subject of 23 orders during the year and generally all classes of industry were represented in those orders, although the smaller types of concern attracted most attention.

Defects were observed in jack-arch roofs of jute mills and from observations made certain mill buildings were found to be unstable. A fatal accident through falling masonry gave rise to anxiety with respect to the safety of masonry chimney stacks, with the consequence that representations were made by the Inspector to all managers in the area concerned as to the desirability of chimney examination. The difficulties connected with the latter are obvious; nevertheless, the response was immediate and fairly general.

Several of the orders issued had reference to tea factories and resulted in necessitous repairs to withering lofts and sorting room floors. Others had the indirect effect of total reconstruction of the factory buildings in fabricated steel. That the determined interest of the Inspector in the safety of one such building was more than justified was shown by the collapse of a beam during course of dismantling and by which workers were injured. The beam had been eaten away by white ants.

Activities, however, were greatest with respect to the smaller concerns situated in the industrial areas of Calcutta and Howrah and in view of the inefficacy of piece-meal repairs, were more in the direction of reconstruction.

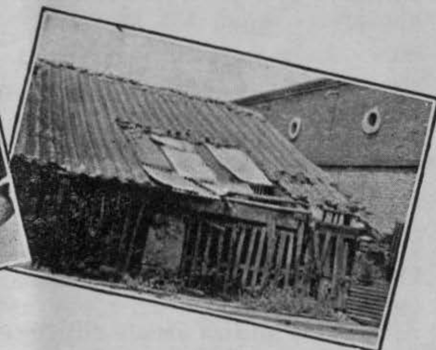
The increasing influence of the department on factory structures is demonstrated by the fact that a total of 45 plans were submitted for examination during the year. Many of these, of course, were connected with entirely new concerns whose owners, made aware of the necessity of providing decent working conditions for their employees by the application of the Act on others in the past, were anxious to avoid conflict with the law. A fair majority, however, were the successful result of Inspectors' efforts to promote reconstruction of factories inherently so defective with respect to the provisions of Chapter III of the Act as not to admit of piece-meal alteration. As the result of sustained efforts in previous years 14 concerns have replaced their buildings during the course of the year under report, whilst others have buildings in course of reconstruction. Some indication of the result and value of these efforts is given by the illustrations on Plate 2.

Unfortunately the greatly increased cost and scarcity of rolled steel sections, corrugated iron and other building materials as the result of the war have seriously contributed to the inherent disinclination on the part of small factory owners to provide reasonably decent factory structures. However, the requisite tutoring to convince these small owners that the Inspector is not out to destroy his business but indirectly to improve it by necessary changes in structural layout, has been pursued. It has been the experience of Inspectors that where such tutoring has been successful in a partial direction and the owner thereby made to experience the benefits of a well-constructed building with ample lighting and good ventilation, he will of his own accord commence remodelling the remaining portions of his establishment on better lines and even remove his business to a less congested area and into a modern building specially designed to meet all interests.

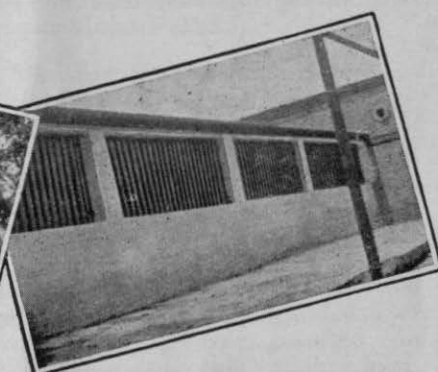
Premises Old and New.

A Shellac Factory Repair Shop.



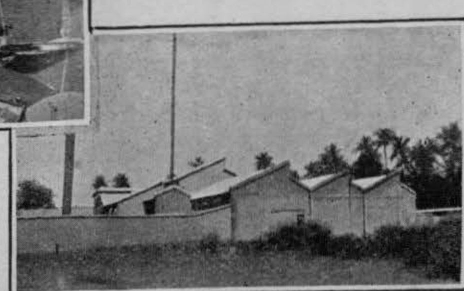






A Soap Works.





(*Right*) Constructed in masonry and with steel trusses; spacious, well lighted with northern lights and excellently ventilated along entire lengths of its ridges.

Plate 2.

The difficulties with respect to attempts at structural improvements by persuasive methods are, however, many. Not the least of these is the mentality of the factory owner; his intelligent understanding of the Inspectors' obvious reluctance in certain circumstances to apply the mandatory provisions of the law to their utmost, and his estimate of the imposition of a small fine in the event of prosecution proceedings due to the Magistrate's lack of appreciation of the moral turpitude involved.

No person without official experience in these matters can have any real conception of the average small factory owners' attitude towards structures. Once the machinery has been founded, he looks upon lighting, ventilation, safety and general sanitation as trifles not to be seriously considered. He would not realise, for instance, that with Government's interest in labour so long evident by the Factories Act and with municipal interest in structures and associated matters, a factory should not be extended by a bamboo framework 30 feet by 30 feet with corrugated sheets laid thereon and with no other anchorage for the latter than heavy stones to prevent the sheets sailing away with the wind. Yet that was the structure found erected during the year and which nearly collapsed when given a violent shake.

21. **Precautions against fire.**—As regards the large type of concern, hazards arising from this cause give the Inspector little anxiety, fire-fighting appliances, exits and fire escapes and the interest of insurance companies being adequate to ensure general safety. The number of fires, however, reported from jute mills appears exceptional for this class of concern. They all occurred in the godowns and as far as could be ascertained their cause was not determined; apparently sabotage was by no means ruled out. No loss of life or injury to workers resulted from these outbreaks although in one case in which the godown abutted a public thoroughfare a wall which collapsed resulted in the death of a passing pedestrian. One of these outbreaks, however, resulted in improvements in the matter of exits leading to the main road. Examination of the godown debris was carried out by the Inspector at the time of closing down of the mill for midday rest and he observed that due to the narrow municipal road and the layout of the mill thoroughfares there was most undesirable congestion of the departing workers and that in the event of a fire in the main building there would be chaos and possible disaster. These observations were made to the manager who without delay arranged for another exit in another part of the mill boundary wall.

The circumstances strongly suggest, however, the desirability of compelling persons intending to build factories alongside public roads to yield up a portion of the land to the municipality or local authority to ensure a width of road commensurate with the development of the locality and the increase of traffic to which they will be contributors.

Other activities in eliminating fire hazards concerned the erection of an additional fire escape in a three-storeyed cotton mill thereby enabling quick exit from the most dangerous department of the mill—the blow room, the separation by erection of a special building for the purpose of an oil godown from the rest of the premises and the installation of cowls, ducts and an extraction plant in a waterproofing factory for the control of highly inflammable naphtha gas.

In a rubber works also, the Inspector having found on several occasions that all doors and exits leading to the open from a room in which approximately 200 persons were employed and petrol was handled, were locked, issued orders compelling the manager to keep certain doors open whilst the factory was in operation.

As regards the smaller types of concerns especially in congested areas, the chief difficulty in the way of enforcing precautions against fire, is generally the building itself. Many of the latter are converted dwelling-houses designed for the housing of a mere family associated with no fire hazard of a manufacturing process. The only real solution in such cases is demolition and re-erection elsewhere, a remedy which through force of circumstances has often to be whittled down to the compulsory enlargement of doors and provision of buckets of sand or chemical fire-extinguishers.

6.—Prosecutions.

22. The number of factories prosecuted was 55. Forty-eight were prosecuted once, 6 twice and one on three occasions. The total number of cases instituted was 91, of which 53 were against managers, 30 against occupiers and 8 against managers and occupiers jointly.

The various offences and the number of cases under each were—

Notices and registers.

Failing to display the notice of periods for work	6
Failing to notify the existence of a factory	12
Failing to post the abstracts of the Act and Rules	1
Failing to maintain the register of workers correctly	4
Failing to maintain the register of workers	1
Failing to produce the register of workers	1
Failing to maintain the space and ventilation register	1
Failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register	2
Failing to notify the change of manager	1
Failing to maintain the notice of periods for work in the prescribed form	1
Failing to report an accident within 60 hours of its occurrence	1

Illegal employment.

Non-observance of weekly holiday	7
Employing persons contrary to the notice of periods of work, etc.	7
Allowing persons to work the period exceeding the spreadover limit of 13 hours a day	1
Illegal employment of children	4

Sanitation and ventilation.

Failing to provide washing facilities	2
Failing to maintain latrines in a sanitary condition, etc.	2
Failing to provide latrines	2
Failing to provide latrine accommodation on the prescribed scale, etc. ..	2
Failing to maintain the floor of the main workroom of the factory in a sanitary condition	1
Failing to maintain factory shed in a clean and sanitary condition ..	1
Failing to limewash the inside surface of all walls and ceilings of the rooms of the factory	1
Failing to paint doors and windows	1
Failing to carry out the orders of the Inspector directing that a mechanical dust extraction plant must be provided	1
Failing to carry out orders of the Inspector directing that the rotary screen portion of the stone-grading plant be enclosed in a dustproof casing provided with an extraction plant	1
Failing to affix a copy of the schedule to rule 31 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1935, near each hygrometer	1

Safety.

Failing to fence machinery, moving parts, etc.	21
Failing to carry out Inspector's order regarding replacement of corroded joists under an elevated water bin	1
Failing to provide the required first-aid appliances	3
Allowing a person to replace a driving belt whilst dressed in loose clothing ..	1

Nine cases were undecided at the close of the year, but taking into account the 25 cases pending at the close of the previous year, the total number of cases disposed of during the year under report was 107, of which 97 ended in conviction, one in acquittal and 9 withdrawn.

The table below is of interest respecting the degree of fining by the courts concerned, and also suggests the extent to which the Inspector's authority is undermined by the lack of effective support from the courts.

Courts.	Number of convictions.	Rs. 10 and under.	Percentage.	Over Rs. 10 but not more than Rs. 20.	Percentage.	Over Rs. 20 but not more than Rs. 30.	Percentage.	Over Rs. 30.	Percentage.
Calcutta ..	10	2	20	2	20	4	40	2	20
Alipore ..	3	..	..	1	33·3	..	..	2	66·6
Diamond Harbour	2	2	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sealdah ..	18	..	..	3	16·6	9	50	6	33·3
Barrackpore ..	15	3	20	..	..	2	13·3	10	66·6
Howrah ..	14	1	7·1	5	35·7	3	21·4	5	35·7
Uluberia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
Hooghly ..	5	2	40	..	..	..	..	3	60
Burdwan ..	2	..	..	..	..	1	50	1	50
Birbhum ..	4	3	75	..	..	..	..	1	25
Midnapore ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100
Chittagong ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100

Particulars of all cases instituted are given in Appendix 2, pages 43-52 and the usual statement of convictions appears on page 101.

There is little remarkable about these cases save that the following classes of factory are concerned with more than half of them:—

Rice mills	...	... 16
Small engineering works	...	... 11
Printing presses	...	... 11
Hosiery factories	...	... 7
Small shellac factories	...	... 6

Appeals.—Three appeals were preferred by accused persons during the year and of these two were dismissed and the other ended in acquittal of the accused. The case mentioned in last year's report as having been sent back to the lower court for retrial ended in conviction. The fine, however, was Rs. 75 although the fine imposed originally was Rs. 100.

The case is worthy of re-statement in view of the number of protracted hearings and its apparent failure to secure for the workers concerned the protection due.

It involved the attendance of the Inspector in court on no fewer than 10 occasions and as recorded in the report of last year followed the itinerary of cognisance by the District Magistrate, transfer from Subdivisional Officer to Deputy Magistrate, conviction by the latter, Sessions appeal on the ground that the trying Magistrate had no jurisdiction since the Subdivisional Officer possessed no right to transfer a case originally transferred to him, admission of appeal and subsequent retrial by the original Subdivisional Officer. As already stated, however, the case finally ended in conviction but not before another appeal had been lodged before the Sessions Judge.

In spite of this prolonged effort and the accused's experience in court he has still failed to fence the machinery which was the subject of the prosecution. Consequently, fresh proceedings are pending against him.

7.—Complaints.

23. Exclusive of those of Payment-of-Wages-Act interest, a total of 113 complaints were received during the year, 15 coming from trade unions, 35 from workers, 27 from persons residing in the neighbourhood of factories and the remaining 36 from anonymous writers, probably workers. The matters involved in the complaints were as follows:—

	Number of complaints.
(*a*) Illegal employment	49
(*b*) Unsatisfactory sanitary conditions	6
(*c*) Defective drinking water arrangements	3
(*d*) Unsafe machinery or plant	2
(*e*) Miscellaneous	35
(*f*) Defects concerning unregistered establishment ...	18

Practically all complaints were investigated and in every case in which non-notification of premises under section 9 of the Act was involved or the records showed that the factory concerned was a habitual offender and the offence substantial, prosecution proceedings were instituted. Altogether five concerns were involved in such proceedings.

Most classes of factory were the subject of complaints in one direction or another although those concerning the major industries were few in number and on the whole the allegations not endorsed by Inspectors' observations on surprise visits. The chief delinquents, as in former years, were small printing presses and engineering works and their respective contributions are tabulated below:—

	Number of complaints.
Registered printing presses	18
Unregistered printing presses	3
Registered engineering concerns (small)	11
Unregistered engineering concerns	4
Total	36

Complaints from persons residing in the neighbourhood of factories although purporting to show interest in the workers respecting overtime employment in the main disclosed self-interest in the matter of noise abatement. As the factories concerned were found to be strictly observing the provision of Chapter IV of the Act, no relief could be vouchsafed to the complainants *via* the latter; consequently, they were advised to seek redress from the proper authority.

8.—The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1940—Small Factories.

24. This Act came into force on the 9th April 1940 and by it all premises in which 10 to 19 persons are employed on a manufacturing process aided by power, one or more of those persons not being an adult, became amenable to the requirements of the Factories Act in certain specific directions. One of the most important of the latter from the point of view of initial administrative routine is that of submission of the "*notice of occupation*" under section 9. In spite of fairly wide publicity given to the enactment, however, and the certainty that many such establishments must exist, no such notices were received. It became incumbent upon the several Inspectors, therefore, to attempt discovery of these establishments during the course of visiting factories registered under section 2 (*j*), but on account of insufficiency of staff and the work with which the latter is already burdened, these efforts were not productive of much result; in fact, through sheer necessity the time available for attending to this new addition to their responsibilities was practically negligible. On the other hand those premises which

were discovered as fulfilling the definition of "small factory" were on subsequent visits found to be apparently no longer amenable on account of the dismissal in the meantime of those persons of doubtful age who had originally given rise to the Inspectors' interest from the point of view of registration.

Regarded with the proper perspective, it seems in the circumstances that whether the staff is adequate or otherwise, this enactment will in all probability remain a dead letter in so far as securing in such small premises improvements with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, ventilation, lighting, safety, drinking water-supply, etc. These comments are based upon experience in the administration of the same provisions in premises registered under section 2 (*j*) where circumstances are even more disciplined, and are a natural corollary to the six months' provision of sub-section (2) of section 59B. A staff increased by way of Inspectors resident in the areas they administer will in the end no doubt secure cognition of these small premises but, as with the special protection vouchsafed to children and adolescents in large factories, administrative interest will in the main result in the abandonment of child and adolescent employment, and before the requisite improvements have been affected the six months' limit will have expired.

9.—Notes on the Administration of the Employment of Children Act (as amended up to the 1st October 1939).

25. **Number of workshops.**—In present circumstances of staff inadequacy and lack of district offices in intimate contact with local areas, the total number of "workshops" in the province amenable to this Act is undeterminable. As pointed out in the report of last year, no notices of occupation were received from these workshops, as required by section 3B of the Act, consequently District Magistrates, District Boards, and Municipalities had to be circularised as to the possible location of such concerns and cognition of approximately 3,000 was thus obtained. These were in consequence circularised during the year under report as to the responsibilities of the respective occupiers and with the request that the return giving the necessary information to aid the administration be submitted. It is expressive of the travelling, discovery and inspection work to be done that out of the 3,000 or so businesses to whom the circular was sent, replies were received from 846 only. These are tabulated hereunder in accordance with district and scheduled process and although accuracy cannot be guaranteed until each concern has been the subject of an inspection, the figures may be considered as substantially correct as regards concerns whose existence has been endorsed by occupiers.

Enumeration of Workshops.

1	Calcutta.	24-Parganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Scheduled process.																												
Bidi-making	2	139	15	106	1	4	13	29	40	26	43	8	22	15	32	15	2	8	0	13	34	4	9	3	14	7	1	605
Carpet-weaving	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cement manufacture including bagging of cement.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cloth-printing, dyeing and weaving.	18	18	3	1	0	0	3	5	4	0	4	0	2	0	9	3	1	2	0	1	2	2	0	0	11	3	0	92
Manufacture of matches, explosives and fireworks.	1	3	0	7	0	0	1	1	9	2	6	1	13	15	3	0	0	8	0	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	1	85
Mica-cutting and splitting ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shellac manufacture ..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Soap manufacture ..	4	9	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	11	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	4	4	1	1	2	0	3	50
Tanning	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Wool cleaning	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total ..	26	172	20	114	1	4	18	35	58	29	53	13	48	31	44	21	4	19	0	14	53	13	10	4	27	10	5	846

Inspections.—A total of 44 visits were paid to workshops and each visit generally involved an expenditure of time completely out of consonance with the degree or extent of illegal employment it aimed at detecting when compared with the more important administrative work of Inspectors in matters concerning the Factories, Payment of Wages and Bengal Maternity Benefit Acts.

Infractions.—The only substantive provision of this Act concerns prohibition of the employment of children under the age of 12 years, and in this connection 16 irregularities were discovered. In view of staff and time limitations they naturally had reference to workshops which had become known to the department by the returns mentioned above and which had given indication of possible child employment by requests for certificate forms.

Prosecutions.—No prosecutions were instituted in connection with the infractions discovered since it subsequently transpired that in the majority of cases employment of underaged children had ceased. Apart from this, however, it can well be appreciated how discouraging it will be to proceed to prosecution when the Inspectors' more necessitous work is borne in mind and the difficulties associated with the obtaining of evidence of age in accordance with the Act is considered and, also, the trouble connected with court proceedings and the probable small fine which will be imposed.

Administrative difficulties.—Workshops in the main are extremely petty businesses with little establishment and negligible goodwill. They generally have no sign boards, their addresses are vague and their premises either very humble or do not exist to the extent necessary for official recognition. "Occupiers" are to a great extent illiterate and in many cases where attempts made to locate their place of business have been successful, it has been found that living house courtyards, verandahs, public roads and paths constitute their premises. Not being owners of property to any substantial extent and requiring little capital to carry on their undertaking, change of address is frequent. On the other hand, certain better established workshops, although causing little embarrassment to the administration in the matter of their discovery, addresses, and ownership, have now employment difficulties arising from this enactment which, if not reconcilable in some manner will eventually result in their elimination. For examples, shellac workshops have long obtained their labour from several districts in North India and for the shellac season only. The workers bring their wives and children with them and since there is no separate housing accommodation, they live and prepare their meals in the same sheds in which the manufacturing process is carried on; in fact, the work which is of a primitive character is a family affair and naturally difficult to disrupt for the purpose of child protection.

From these general observations, therefore, it will be appreciated that for this Act to be effectively fulfilled throughout the province, development of the Factories Department organisation is necessary to an advanced degree by way of additional district offices and district branch offices. The circumstances are such that enforcement demands the intimate local knowledge of a resident warden.

10.—Notes on the Administration of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act for the Cotton year ending the 31st August 1940.

26. During the cotton year 1939-40 seventeen factories were amenable to the Act, there being neither increase nor decrease on last year's total. One ginning factory was closed throughout the year and a jute press, although having obtained a special mark, failed to carry out any cotton-pressing operations; consequently, these two concerns have been excluded from the above total. The various types of factory subject to the Act were as follows:—

	Number.
Purely cotton ginning factories	6
Purely cotton pressing factories	1
Purely cotton ginning and pressing factories ...	2
Jute press factories (ginning cotton)	1
Jute press factories (pressing cotton)	7
Jute press factories (ginning and pressing cotton) ...	Nil
Total	17

Inspections.—All factories were inspected.

Infractions and observations.—The following table gives the position in a convenient form:—

Section or rule.	Infractions.	Remarks.
3(*1*) Ginning Register	2	Defects brought to the notice of the respective managers.
3(*2*) Pressing Register	2	Ditto.
3(*3*) Production of Register	Nil	....
3(*4*) Destruction of Register	Nil	....
4 Marking of bales	Nil	....
5 Weekly Returns	Nil	All returns received. Total number of bales pressed— 47,510 (1939-40). 55,506 (1938-39). Decrease—7,996.
6(*1*) Scales (accuracy)	Nil	....
6(*1*) Weights	Nil	....
9(*1*)(*a*) Ginning house (entrances and exits)	Nil	....
9(*1*) (*b*) Ginning house (construction) ..	Nil	Platform widths in order.
9(*2*) Press house floors	Nil	....
15 Display of press marks	Nil	....

Prosecutions.—No prosecution was considered necessary.

11.—Staff.

27. With the exceptions of one officer on home leave throughout the year on account of ill-health and who is not likely to return, and another on local leave for three months, the Inspectorate functioned with the normal gazetted staff complement. The latter, however, involves three officers less (including a certifying surgeon) than that which existed a decade ago when only the Factories Act and the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act had to be administered and with respect to fewer factories and fewer workers. Since then, however, not only have the Factories Act and Rules become more developed and the administrative work more meticulous and exacting, but the department has inherited additional responsibilities by way of the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, the Bengal Maternity Benefit Act, the Employment of Children Act (Workshops) and the Factories (Amendment) Act (small factories). Moreover, in recent years and since the outbreak of war, the department's records and the special knowledge which Inspectors possess with respect to factory problems and factory technical personnel and plant have been utilised by other authorities of more recent creation, thereby imposing additional burdens upon the staff generally. Moreover, these latter additional burdens have, at the time of writing, taken a more embarrassing form by the transfer of an Inspector from the department, in all probability for the duration of war.

It will, therefore, be obvious that additional staff is imperative; and if the standard of administration and service to Government is to be maintained with the same degree of general economy, then all vacant and new posts must be filled by men properly trained technically, who have occupied positions of responsibility in their professions. If the requisite additional staff of the right quality is not forthcoming, the administration of the several Acts will be imperilled and the natural progressive development of the department with consequential better and more efficient administration by further decentralisation to branch offices, will be further postponed.

The present gazetted staff are all well-qualified and, with the exception of one officer, all senior in service. Their work as well as work of the clerical staff, although obviously excessive, has been well done.

J. B. McBRIDE,

Chief Inspector of Factories, Bengal.

APPENDIX 1 (a).

Classified analysis of Accidents.

Industry.	Number of persons employed.	Prime movers, mill gearing, shafts, pulleys and belts.				Lifting machinery.				Textile machinery.				Machine tools.				Miscellaneous machinery.				Falling objects. Handled by injured person.				Falling objects. Not handled by injured person.				Persons falling. From altitudes.				Persons falling. Into excavations, pits, etc.				Persons falling. On level.				Rolling stock. On lines.				Rolling stock. Not on lines.				Hand tools. In hands of injured person.				Hand tools. Not in hands of injured person.				Electricity.				Poisons, corrosive substances, and occupational diseases.				Boilers and steam pressure equipment.				Explosives.				Other explosions.				Fires.				
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.
…eering, shipyards, and …ing.	83,080	—	3	37	**40**	1	16	68	**85**	—	—	—	—	—	59	722	**781**	—	43	151	**194**	2	81	669	**752**	—	21	137	**158**	4	16	68	**88**	—	6	20	**26**	—	12	134	**146**	1	10	48	**59**	—	4	25	**29**	—	29	537	**566**	—	2	27	**29**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	20	**21**	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	4	**5**	—	—	5	**5**	2
…kshops ..	27,280	—	—	4	**4**	—	2	8	**10**	—	—	—	—	—	5	125	**130**	—	10	11	**21**	—	32	229	**261**	—	4	31	**35**	—	5	24	**29**	—	—	4	**4**	—	2	18	**20**	1	5	6	**12**	—	1	2	**3**	—	13	241	**254**	—	2	24	**26**	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—
…enerating and trans- …tions.	2,640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	**3**	—	1	3	**4**	—	2	8	**10**	—	—	6	**6**	—	1	4	**5**	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	**7**	—	—	9	**9**	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…l smelting ..	16,866	—	1	3	**4**	—	6	23	**29**	—	—	—	—	—	8	53	**61**	—	7	31	**38**	—	32	293	**325**	—	8	51	**59**	—	9	52	**61**	—	3	18	**21**	—	2	76	**78**	2	6	24	**32**	—	2	8	**10**	—	6	131	**137**	—	1	8	**9**	1	2	4	**7**	—	3	23	**26**	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	**8**	—	—	—	—	1
.. ..	284,720	—	34	120	**154**	—	1	7	**8**	2	661	1,549	**2,212**	1	28	67	**96**	—	5	10	**15**	4	147	266	**417**	8	56	129	**193**	2	45	68	**115**	—	1	5	**6**	—	31	121	**152**	1	21	23	**45**	1	33	117	**151**	—	58	400	**458**	—	6	28	**34**	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	**3**	2	9	4	**15**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	27,249	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	**7**	—	5	54	**59**	—	2	23	**25**	—	—	6	**6**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	18	**19**	—	—	7	**7**	—	—	2	**2**	—	1	51	**52**	—	1	11	**12**	1	1	1	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	32,795	1	5	9	**15**	—	—	—	—	—	33	83	**116**	—	1	2	**3**	—	—	3	**3**	—	2	4	**6**	—	—	2	**2**	—	2	4	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	**5**	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**1**	—	1	5	**6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…g and pressing ..	2,790	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	18,304	1	2	1	**4**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	**2**	—	9	4	**13**	—	—	1	**1**	—	2	1	**3**	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	**2**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	18,447	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	**3**	1	2	2	**5**	—	1	1	**2**	1	—	1	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	1,382	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	**2**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	2	**3**	—	1	2	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…ies	4,062	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	**4**	—	4	2	**6**	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—
…nills	2,091	1	—	1	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	8	3	**11**	—	1	4	**5**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…ses	10,020	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	**2**	—	3	18	**21**	—	1	6	**7**	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	6,543	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	**5**	1	4	5	**10**	—	6	4	**10**	1	5	1	**7**	—	2	5	**7**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	4	**5**	—	2	—	**2**	—	1	—	**1**	—	3	5	**8**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	**5**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…ing, saw mills and …ing.	1,678	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	**15**	1	—	6	**7**	—	—	8	**8**	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	1,690	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	**2**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	**2**	—	1	2	**3**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…rks	4,308	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	**4**	—	—	8	**8**	—	1	1	**2**	—	—	3	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	**22**	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
.. ..	3,406	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	**2**	—	—	3	**3**	—	1	—	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
…lustries ..	44,074	1	3	7	**11**	—	2	3	**5**	—	2	25	**27**	—	12	18	**30**	1	37	63	**101**	—	10	56	**66**	—	4	18	**22**	—	10	14	**24**	1	2	5	**8**	—	2	17	**19**	1	4	7	**12**	—	6	8	**14**	—	3	23	**26**	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	**1**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	1	**2**	—	—	1	**1**	—	1	3	**4**	—	—	3	**3**	3
Totals	593,425	4	49	187	**240**	1	29	113	**143**	2	696	1,659	**2,357**	1	120	1,012	**1,133**	4	139	319	**462**	7	323	1,617	**1,947**	9	105	412	**526**	7	92	256	**355**	1	12	54	**67**	1	53	406	**460**	6	48	126	**180**	1	48	164	**213**	—	114	1,405	**1,519**	—	12	99	**111**	2	3	9	**14**	—	6	81	**87**	2	10	10	**22**	—	—	3	**3**	—	7	12	**19**	—	—	8	**8**	[illegible]

APPENDIX 1(b).

Jute mill machinery accidents during the past five years.

Year.	Textile machinery in jute mills.																			
	Softeners.				Carding.				Drawing.				Roving.				Spinning.			
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
1936	—	6	9	**15**	2	89	56	**147**	—	27	24	**51**	—	44	46	**90**	—	57	137	**194**
1937	—	12	10	**22**	1	75	77	**153**	1	21	35	**57**	1	50	59	**110**	—	70	198	**268**
1938	—	3	10	**13**	1	84	97	**182**	—	27	28	**55**	—	43	73	**116**	—	79	265	**344**
1939	1	6	13	**20**	—	75	81	**156**	—	25	25	**50**	—	47	73	**120**	—	65	376	**441**
1940	—	6	9	**15**	—	66	73	**139**	—	16	22	**38**	—	47	61	**108**	—	75	352	**427**

APPENDIX 1(b)—*concld.*

Jute mill machinery accidents during the past five years—*concld.*

Year.	Textile machinery in jute mills.																				
	Winding.				Looms.				Calendering.				Unclassified.				Total.				
	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Total.	Fatal.	Seri-ous.	Minor.	Grand Total.
1936	—	58	138	**196**	—	207	516	**723**	—	25	9	**34**	—	72	141	**213**	2	585	1,076	**1,663**
1937	—	60	99	**159**	—	240	658	**898**	—	17	11	**28**	—	69	156	**225**	3	614	1,303	**1,920**
1938	—	61	137	**198**	1	257	627	**885**	1	8	12	**21**	—	99	161	**260**	3	661	1,410	**2,074**
1939	—	53	163	**216**	—	211	668	**879**	—	10	8	**18**	1	104	245	**350**	2	596	1,652	**2,250**
1940	—	32	126	**158**	2	267	644	**913**	—	11	5	**16**	—	141	257	**398**	2	661	1,549	**2,212**

APPENDIX 2.

Particulars of the prosecution cases during the year showing different kinds of offences in groups.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
1. Rice Mill	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For failing to observe weekly holiday.	Released after due admonition.
2. Miscellaneous (paper and printing).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
3. Hosiery	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
4. Miscellaneous (paper and printing).	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 300.
5. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
6. Saw Mill	Do. ..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25 each.
7. Cotton Mill	Hooghly ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
8. Rubber Works ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
9. Cotton Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
10. Jute Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	For allowing adult workers to work without intervals for rest and also allowing them to work otherwise than in accordance with the notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 200.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
11. Cotton Mill	Hooghly ..	Manager ..	For employing persons contrary to the notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
12. Silk Mills	Howrah ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
13. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Pending.
14. Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	Do. ..	Occupier and Manager.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
15 Glass Works	Do. ..	Do. ..	For employing children during rest period.	Ditto.
16. Cotton Mill	Hooghly ..	Manager ..	For allowing persons to work the period exceeding the spreadover limit of 13 hours a day.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
17. Shellac Factory ..	24-Parganas ..	(*a*) Occupier .. (*b*) Manager.	For employing a child below the legal age.	Convicted and fined Rs. 30 each.
18. Glass Works	Howrah ..	Occupier and Manager.	For employing children without medical certificates.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
19. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
20. Miscellaneous (paper and printing).	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain register of workers correctly.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
21. Saw Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto ..	Ditto.
22. Oil Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
23. Hosiery	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
24. Rice Mills	Birbhum ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain register of adult workers.	Convicted and fined Rs. 3.

25.	Rubber Works ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to produce on demand by the Inspector the register of workers.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
26.	Printing Press (2 cases) ..	Calcutta ..	Do. ..	(1) For failing to maintain the space and ventilation register. (2) For failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register.	(1) Warned and discharged. (2) Ditto.
27.	Glass Works	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
28.	Textile (Miscellaneous) ..	Calcutta ..	Occupier ..	For failing to send notice of commencement of work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
29.	Miscellaneous (Chemical Dyes, etc.).	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Ditto.
30.	Printing Press.. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
31.	General Engineering ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
32.	General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
33.	Rice Mill	Burdwan ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
34.	Rice Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Case withdrawn.
35.	Rice Mill	Do. ..	4 occupiers ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.
36.	Rice Mill	Midnapore ..	2 occupiers ..	Ditto	Pending.
37.	Oil Mill	Howrah ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
38.	Soap Factory	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Case withdrawn.
39.	General Engineering ..	Chittagong ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.

	Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
40.	Printing Press.. ..	Calcutta ..	Manager	For failing to display notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
41.	Paint Works	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
42.	Rubber Works ..	Do. ..	(*a*) Occupier .. (*b*) Manager.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.
43.	Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	Manager	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
44.	Hosiery	Howrah ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Pending.
45.	Glass Works	Do. ..	Occupier and Manager.	For failing to display notice of periods for work for children.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
46.	Stone Dressing ..	Birbhum ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain the notice of periods for work in the prescribed form.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
47.	Jute Press	24-Parganas ..	Occupier ..	For failing to notify change of manager.	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
48.	Hosiery	Howrah ..	Manager ..	For failing to post abstracts of the Act and Rules.	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
49.	Cotton Mill	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to affix a copy of the schedule to rule 31 of the Bengal Factories Rules, 1935, near each hygrometer.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
50.	Oil Mill	Calcutta	Do. ..	For failing to report an accident within 60 hours of its occurrence.	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
51.	Rice Mill	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	Released after due admonition.

52. Saw Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
53. Saw Mill	Do. ..	(a) Occupier (b) Manager. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30 each.
54. Saw Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
55. Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
56. Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	(a) 2 occupiers .. (b) Manager.	Ditto	(a) Case against one of the two occupiers withdrawn and the other occupier convicted and fined Rs. 300. (b) Convicted and fined Rs. 200. Appeal preferred by both the accused persons but dismissed.
57. Miscellaneous (paper and printing).	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 250.
58. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Pending.
59. Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager.	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 30 each.
60. Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	(a) Occupier .. (b) Manager.	For failing to fence side gears of two crusher machines.	Ditto.
61. Enamel Works ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence drawing press dies.	Case withdrawn.
62. Miscellaneous (paper and printing).	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For failing to carry out Inspector's order regarding replacement of corroded joists under an elevated concrete water bin.	Ditto.
63. Rice Mill	Birbhum ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence the engine flywheel and the main ground shaft.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
64. Rice Mill	Midnapore ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain and operate driving belts so as to involve no danger to human life and safety.	Convicted and fined Rs. 75.
65. Rice Mill	Hooghly ..	Do. ..	For failing to fence the main belt drive.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
66. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For failing to fence the main shafting.	Ditto.
67. Glass Works	Howrah ..	Occupier and Manager.	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
68. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
69. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 60.
70. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Pending.
71. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Ditto.
72. Hosiery	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to fence hydro extractor and calendering machines.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
73. Kerosene Tinning ..	Calcutta ..	Do. ..	For allowing a person to replace a driving belt whilst dressed in loose clothing.	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
74. Glass Works	Howrah ..	Manager and occupier.	For failing to provide a requisite supply of first-aid appliances.	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
75. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Pending.
76. General Engineering ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	Ditto	Ditto.

77.	Glass Works ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to carry out the orders of the Inspector directing that a mechanical dust extraction plant must be provided which is capable of removing from the atmosphere all dust generated in the process of sifting, weighing and batching of sand, lime and soda.	Convicted and fined Rs. 60.
78.	Stone Dressing ..	Birbhum ..	Do. ..	For failing to carry out orders of the Inspector directing that the rotary screen portion of the stone-grading plant be enclosed in a dust-proof casing provided with an extraction fan.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
79.	Jute Press ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to paint doors and windows.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
80.	Hosiery ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain the floor of the main workroom in a clean and sanitary condition.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
81.	Hosiery ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain factory shed in a clean and sanitary condition.	Pending.
82.	Glass Works ..	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to limewash the inside surface of all walls and ceilings of the rooms of the factory within twelve months from the date of the last limewashing.	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
83.	Electrical Engineering ..	Calcutta ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain latrines in a clean and sanitary condition.	Case withdrawn.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
84. Rubber Works ..	24-Parganas ..	(*a*) Occupier .. (*b*) Manager.	For failing to provide adequate latrine accommodation and failing to maintain the latrine and surrounds in a sanitary condition.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10 each.
85. Glass Works ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	For failing to maintain latrines in a good state of repair and in a clean and sanitary condition.	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
86. Cotton Mill ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to provide latrine accommodation on the prescribed scale, and also the latrine not being so located that every worker may have ready access thereto.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
87. General Engineering ..	Howrah ..	Do. ..	For failing to provide latrines ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
88. Rice Mill ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	Ditto ..	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
89. Printing Press ..	Calcutta ..	Manager ..	For failing to provide washing facilities of the standard prescribed.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
90. Printing Press ..	Do. ..	5 occupiers ..	For failing to provide washing facilities.	One occupier convicted and fined Rs. 30, three occupiers warned and discharged and the case against the other occupier dropped.

Result of the cases shown as pending in last year's report.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
1. Hosiery	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For failing to observe weekly holiday.	Case withdrawn.
2. Printing Press ..	Dacca ..	Do. ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 4.
3. Printing Press ..	Calcutta	Manager and Occupier.	For failing to maintain the register of workers correctly.	Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
4. Hosiery	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	Ditto ..	Case withdrawn.
5. General Engineering ..	Burdwan ..	Do. ..	For failing to maintain the register of workers.	Ditto.
6. Printing Press (2 cases) ..	Calcutta ..	(a) 2 occupiers (b) Manager.	(1) For failing to maintain the space and ventilation register. (2) For failing to maintain the limewashing and painting register.	(1) (a) acquitted. (b) Convicted and fined Rs. 25. (2) (a) acquitted. (b) Convicted and fined Rs. 25.
7. Rice Mill	24-Parganas ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence the bevel gear transmitting power from a low counter-shaft to the driving shaft of an elevator.	Case retried and the fine reduced, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 75 ; again appeal preferred by the accused person but dismissed.
8. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For failing to fence the backshaft and the main rope drive.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
9. Chemicals	Burdwan ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence moving parts of machinery.	Convicted and fined Rs. 20.
10. Rice Mill	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For failing to fence the belt driving the disintegrator.	Convicted and fined Rs. 15.
11. Bricks and tiles ..	Do. ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence an engine flywheel.	Ditto.

Class of factory.	District.	Persons prosecuted.	Reasons for prosecution.	Result of prosecution.
12. Jute Press	Tippera ..	Manager ..	For failing to fence an engine pulley.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
13. Tea Factory	Jalpaiguri ..	Do. ..	For failing to fit the savage cutter with a belt striking gear.	Convicted and fined Rs. 50.
14. Bone Mill	24-Parganas ..	(*a*) Occupier .. (*b*) Manager.	For allowing a person to throw off the belt of an elevator whilst dressed in loose clothing.	Convicted and fined Rs. 200 each, but both were acquitted on appeal.
15. Shellac Factory ..	Do. ..	Occupier ..	For failing to send the notice of commencement of work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 40.
16. General Engineering ..	Howrah ..	4 occupiers ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 15 each.
17. Hosiery	Dacca ..	Occupier ..	Ditto	Convicted and fined Rs. 2.
18. Jute Press	Do. ..	Manager ..	For failing to display notice of periods for work.	Convicted and fined Rs. 5.
19. Jute Press	Tippera ..	Do. ..	For failing to protect the notice of periods for work from the effects of weather.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.
20. Jute Press	24-Parganas ..	Do. ..	For failing to paint the doors and windows.	Case withdrawn.
21. Miscellaneous (processes relating to wood, stone and glass).	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to provide adequate measures to prevent injury to the health of workers.	Convicted and fined Rs. 100.
22. Electrical Engineering ..	Do. ..	Occupier	For failing to provide latrine accommodation.	Occupier acquitted, but the manager convicted and fined Rs. 50.
23. Jute Press	Tippera ..	Manager ..	For failing to provide drinking water.	Convicted and fined Rs. 30.
24. Jute Press	Do. ..	Do. ..	For failing to provide a requisite supply of first-aid appliances.	Convicted and fined Rs. 10.

STATEMENT I.

Totals of Factories.

District.	Factories as defined in section 2(j) of the Act.		Factories notified under section 5(1) of the Act.		Total for 1940.		Total for 1939.	
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
Calcutta	164	..	4	..	168	..	165	..
24-Parganas	527	6	2	..	529	6	526	4
Nadia	4	2	..	..	4	2	3	2
Murshidabad	2	1	..	..	2	1	2	1
Khulna	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Jessore	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	..
Burdwan	90	..	..	..	90	..	82	..
Birbhum	54	..	..	..	54	..	54	..
Bankura	23	..	..	..	23	..	18	..
Midnapore	64	..	..	..	64	..	66	..
Hooghly	62	..	..	..	62	..	62	..
Howrah	239	1	2	..	241	1	223	1
Dacca	36	21	..	..	36	21	33	23
Mymensingh	3	12	..	..	3	12	3	10
Faridpur	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	2
Bakarganj	8	..	..	..	8	..	7	..
Chittagong	16	17	..	..	16	17	15	17
Tippera	..	17	..	..	..	17	..	17
Noakhali	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rajshahi	4	2	..	..	4	2	3	2
Dinajpur	40	4	..	..	40	4	38	4
Jalpaiguri	10	151	..	1	10	152	10	152
Rangpur	10	1	..	..	10	1	10	1
Bogra	2	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Pabna	11	6	..	..	11	6	9	6
Malda	3	1	..	..	3	1	3	1
Darjeeling	14	120	..	7	14	127	14	127
Total ..	1,392	365	8	8	1,400	373	1,354	371

P—Indicates perennial.

S—Indicates seasonal.

STATEMENT II.

Enumeration of Factories.

1	Calcutta. 2	24-Parganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshidabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burdwan. 8	Birbhum. 9	Bankura. 10	Midnapore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymensingh. 15	Faridpur. 16
I.—Government and local fund factories.															
(Perennial.)															
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dockyards	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Electrical engineering ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Engineering (general) ..	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Mints	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ordnance factories ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing presses ..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Railway workshops ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
Saw mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Telegraph	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Water-pumping stations ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Woollen mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	10	27	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	7	4	..	..

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
I.—Government and local fund factories.														
(Perennial.)														
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Cotton mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dockyards	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Electrical engineering ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	9	9
Engineering (general) ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	10	10
Mints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Ordnance factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Printing presses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	11	11
Railway workshops ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	16	16
Saw mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Tanneries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Telegraph ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Water-pumping stations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Woollen mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	3
Total ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	4	68	68

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

1	Calcutta. 2	24-Parganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshidabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burdwan. 8	Birbhum. 9	Bankura. 10	Midnapore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymensingh. 15	Faridpur. 16
II.—All other factories.															
(Seasonal.)															
Food, Drink and Tobacco.															
Sugar	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Chemical, Dyes, etc.															
Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

1	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories.														
(Seasonal.)														
Food, Drink and Tobacco.														
Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	13	1[illegible]
Tea ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	(a) 150	..	..	..	..	126	288	288
Total ..	..	12	..	..	2	4	150	..	..	..	1	126	301	[illegible]01
Chemical, Dyes, etc.														
Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Has a sugar mill attached.

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Calcutta.	24-Parganas.	Nadia.	Murshidabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Bankura.	Midnapore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymensingh.	Faridpur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Gins and Presses.															
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Jute presses ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	11	2
Total ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	11	2
Total Seasonal ..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	12	2
(Perennial.)															
Textiles.															
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	9	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	6	..	..
Hosiery ..	5	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	12	3	..	..
Jute mills ..	..	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	25	..	..	..
Silk mills ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	2	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
Total ..	7	87	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	24	49	9	..	..

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Gins and Presses.														
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	(a) 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8
Jute presses	..	1	17	1	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	1	62	62
Total ..	..	5	17	1	..	..	2	1	..	6	..	1	72	70
Total Seasonal ..	..	17	17	1	2	4	152	1	..	6	1	127	373	371
(Perennial.)														
Textiles.														
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	33
Hosiery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	44	41
Jute mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	97
Silk mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	6
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	190	183

(a) Has a rice mill attached.

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

1	Calcutta. 2	24-Parganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshidabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burdwan. 8	Birbhum. 9	Bankura. 10	Midnapore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymensingh. 15	Faridpur. 16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Engineering.															
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	9	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering	4	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	5	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
General engineering ..	9	67	2	..	..	..	7	..	..	2	1	74	3	1	1
Kerosene tinning and packing	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Metal stamping ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Railway workshops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4	..	3	..	..	..
Ship-building and engineering	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..
Tramway works ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	24	116	2	..	..	..	10	..	1	7	1	94	4	2	1

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Engineering.														
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	16
Electrical engineering ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
General engineering ..	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	175	162
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12
Metal stamping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Railway workshops ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	12	12
Ship-building and engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Tramway works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		12	10
Total ..	2	9	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	278	259

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

1	Calcutta. 2	24-Parganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshidabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burdwan. 8	Birbhum. 9	Bankura. 10	Midnapore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymensingh. 15	Faridpur. 16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Minerals and metals.															
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Total ..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..
Food, Drink and Tobacco.															
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..
Food canning and bottling ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice and aerated waters ..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
Rice mills ..	..	102	..	..	..	..	57	51	20	55	28	20	4	1	..
Tobacco ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Total ..	12	123	1	..	..	..	58	51	20	55	28	28	5	1	..

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Minerals and metals.														
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Mica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	13
Food, Drink and Tobacco.														
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8
Breweries and distilleries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Flour mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
Food canning and bottling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Ice and aerated waters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12
Rice mills ..	4	..	..	..	3	(*a*)38	(*b*)5	5	2	..	(*c*)3	(*d*)7	405	400
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3
Total ..	4	..	..	..	3	38	5	5	2	..	3	7	449	442

(*a*) Has a sugar mill attached.
(*b*) Has a flour mill attached.
(*c*) One has a atta and sugar mill attached.
(*d*) Has an oil mill attached.

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Cal-cutta.	24-Par-ganas.	Nadia.	Murshi-dabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burd-wan.	Bir-bhum.	Ban-kura.	Midna-pore.	Hooghly.	How-rah.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other Factories— *continued.*															
Chemical, Dyes, etc.															
Bone and manure ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..
Chemicals ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..
Gas works ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Lac ..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches ..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Oil mills ..	12	3	..	2	..	..	5	2	2	..	1	6	..	..	..
Paints ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Soaps ..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Total ..	14	64	..	2	..	..	6	2	2	2	6	18	3	..	..
Paper and Printing.															
Paper mills ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc. ..	79	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	91	16	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	9	..	..

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tip-pera.	Noa-khali.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Chemical, Dyes, etc.														
Bone and manure ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11
Chemicals ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	19
Gas works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Lac ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Matches ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	17	16
Oil mills ..	1	..	..	..	..	(a) 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	32
Paints ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
Soaps ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	11
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
Total ..	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	124	118
Paper and Printing.														
Paper mills ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Paper pulp ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Printing, book-binding, etc. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98	96
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17
Total ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	117

(a) Has a rice mill attached.

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

	Cal-cutta.	24-Par-ganas.	Nadia.	Murshi-dabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burd-wan.	Bir-bhum.	Ban-kura.	Midna-pore.	Hooghly.	How-rah.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.															
Bricks and tiles ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry and cabinet-making	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Glass ..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
Saw mills ..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2	38	..	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	7	2	..	..
Processes connected with skins and hides.															
Leather and shoe ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries ..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT II—*continued.*

Enumeration of Factories—*continued.*

1	Bakarganj. 17	Chittagong. 18	Tippera. 19	Noakhali. 20	Rajshahi. 21	Dinajpur. 22	Jalpaiguri. 23	Rangpur. 24	Bogra. 25	Pabna. 26	Malda. 27	Darjeeling. 28	Total. 29	Total for the year 1939. 30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.														
Bricks and tiles ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Carpentry and cabinet-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	12	12
Cement, lime and potteries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	13
Glass ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	12
Saw mills ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	14	11
Stone dressing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Total ..	..	3	....	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	61	58
Processes connected with skins and hides.														
Leather and shoe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2
Tanneries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	5

STATEMENT II—*concluded.*

Enumeration of Factories—*concluded.*

1	Cal-cutta. 2	24-Par-ganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshi-dabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burd-wan. 8	Bir-bhum. 9	Ban-kura. 10	Midna-pore. 11	Hooghly. 12	How-rah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymen-singh. 15	Farid-pur. 16
II.—All other factories— *concluded.*															
Gins and Presses.															
Jute presses ..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Total ..	2	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.															
Canvas proofing ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
Reeds and combs ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
Rubber goods ..	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	5	8	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..
Total ..	5	28	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	21	..	..	..
Total Perennial ..	168	529	4	2	2	3	90	54	23	64	62	241	36	3	1
Grand Total ..	168	535	6	3	2	3	90	54	23	64	62	242	57	15	3

Enumeration of Factories—*concluded.*

1	Bakarganj. 17	Chittagong. 18	Tippera. 19	Noakhali. 20	Rajshahi. 21	Dinajpur. 22	Jalpaiguri. 23	Rangpur. 24	Bogra. 25	Pabna. 26	Malda. 27	Darjeeling. 28	Total. 29	Total for the year 1939. 30
II.—All other factories—*concluded.*														
Gins and Presses.														
Jute presses ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	33
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	33
Miscellaneous.														
Canvas proofing ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Gramophone records ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Laundries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
Reeds and combs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Rope works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Rubber goods ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	17
Miscellaneous ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	26
Total ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	58
Total Perennial ..	8	16	..	..	4	40	10	10	2	11	3	14	1,400	1,354
Grand Total ..	8	33	17	1	6	44	162	11	2	17	4	141	1,773	1,725

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

1	Calcutta. 2	24-Parganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshidabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burdwan. 8	Birbhum. 9	Bankura. 10	Midnapore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymensingh. 15	Faridpur. 16
II.—All other factories.															
(Seasonal.)															
Food, Drink and Tobacco.															
Sugar	..	170	1,200	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	468	..
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	170	1,200	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	336	468	..
Chemical, Dyes, etc.															
Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

1	Bakarganj. 17	Chittagong. 18	Tippera. 19	Noakhali. 20	Rajshahi. 21	Dinajpur. 22	Jalpaiguri. 23	Rangpur. 24	Bogra. 25	Pabna. 26	Malda. 27	Darjeeling. 28	Total. 29	Total for the year 1939. 30
II.—All other factories.														
(Seasonal.)														
Food, Drink and Tobacco.														
Sugar	..	..	..	..	1,091	796	..	..	..	..	13	..	4,675	3,558
Tea	..	502	..	..	..	..	12,644	..	..	..	..	5,158	18,304	18,828
Total ..	..	502	..	..	1,091	796	12,644	..	..	..	13	5,158	22,979	22,386
Chemical, Dyes, etc.														
Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

	Cal-cutta.	24-Par-ganas.	Nadia.	Murshi-dabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burd-wan.	Bir-bhum.	Ban-kura.	Midna-pore.	Hooghly.	How-rah.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Gins and Presses															
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	1,145	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	524	..	..
Jute presses	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,768	1,777	215
Total ..	..	1,220	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	6,292	1,777	215
Total Seasonal ..	..	1,390	1,200	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	226	6,628	2,245	215
(Perennial.)															
Textiles.															
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	14,296	1,593	..	510	..	..	..	..	..	5,229	5,737	5,408	..	..
Hosiery	128	727	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	786	72	..	..
Jute mills	..	169,536	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,333	64,851	..	..	..
Silk mills	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	137	2,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	30	..	..	..
Total ..	265	187,392	1,593	..	510	..	12	..	..	..	55,659	71,481	5,480	..	..

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

1	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tip-pera.	Noa-khali.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Gins and Presses.														
Cotton ginning and baling ..	..	895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,790	2,363
Jute presses	..	20	2,474	252	..	..	81	160	..	629	..	50	11,501	12,869
Total ..	..	915	2,474	252	..	..	81	160	..	629	..	50	14,291	15,232
Total Seasonal ..	..	1,417	2,474	252	1,091	796	12,725	160	..	629	13	5,208	37,270	37,618
(Perennial.)														
Textiles.														
Cotton (spinning, weaving and other) factories.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,773	31,859
Hosiery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	..	2,124	1,945
Jute mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	284,720	281,229
Silk mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	199	1,886
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,975	991
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	399	..	..	322,791	317,910

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

1	Cal-cutta. 2	24-Par-ganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshi-dabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burd-wan. 8	Bir-bhum. 9	Ban-kura. 10	Midna-pore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymen-singh. 15	Farid-pur. 16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Engineering.															
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	553	1,138	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical engineering ..	260	1,843	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical generating and trans-forming stations.	..	1,615	..	..	..	..	269	..	..	619	..	13	61	19	..
General engineering ..	339	12,629	82	..	..	..	2,856	..	..	61	432	10,666	564	87	71
Kerosene tinning and packing	57	2,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
Metal stamping	..	1,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	..	..	..
Railway workshops ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	..	13	8,753	..	573	..	..	..
Ship-building and engineering	..	8,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,122	..	..	..
Tramway works ..	..	912	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	117	1,628	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Total ..	1,326	31,239	82	..	..	..	3,163	..	13	9,433	432	21,031	625	106	71

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

1	Bakarganj. 17	Chittagong. 18	Tippera. 19	Noakhali. 20	Rajshahi. 21	Dinajpur. 22	Jalpaiguri. 23	Rangpur. 24	Bogra. 25	Pabna. 26	Malda. 27	Darjeeling. 28	Total. 29	Total for the year 1939. 30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Engineering.														
Coach-building and motor-car repairing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,691	1,550
Electrical engineering ..	..	267	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,370	1,894
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,640	2,673
General engineering ..	538	180	..	..	9	..	72	..	..	..	..	20	28,606	25,480
Kerosene tinning and packing	..	354	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,705	2,778
Metal stamping	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,684	1,623
Railway workshops ..	..	2,156	..	..	..	..	202	..	..	..	..	287	12,022	11,599
Ship-building and engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,128	15,229
Tramway works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,004	1,011
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.800	1,410
Total ..	538	3,001	..	..	9	..	274	..	..	..	..	307	71,650	65,247

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

	Cal-cutta.	24-Par-ganas.	Nadia.	Murshi-dabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burd-wan.	Bir-bhum.	Ban-kura.	Midna-pore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Minerals and Metals.															
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	..	535	..	..	..	..	15,375	..	..	..	..	956	..	..	..
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	..	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	19	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	600	..	..	..
Total ..	19	893	..	..	..	..	15,375	..	..	..	..	1,577	..	..	..
Food, Drink and Tobacco.															
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	221	854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
Breweries and distilleries ..	..	153	39	..	..	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Flour mills	137	247	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	998	..	..	..
Food canning and bottling ..	..	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ice and aerated waters ..	191	356	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	16	..	..
Rice mills	..	5,207	..	..	..	..	2,414	1,962	584	2,664	950	1,149	155	22	..
Tobacco	..	1,282	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	375	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..	..	..
Total ..	924	8,573	39	..	..	..	2,570	1,962	584	2,664	950	2,440	171	22	..

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khali.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Minerals and metals.														
Iron and steel smelting and rolling mills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,866	16,914
Lead smelting and lead rolling mills.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318	262
Mica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	659	435
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,864	17,633
Food, Drink and Tobacco.														
Bakeries, biscuit and confectionery.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,095	1,121
Breweries and distilleries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	348	309
Flour mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,382	1,181
Food canning and bottling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	58
Ice and aerated waters ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	666	645
Rice mills	185	..	..	..	106	2,086	271	230	71	..	104	287	18,447	18,742
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,282	1,339
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	959	791
Total ..	185	..	..	..	106	2,086	271	230	71	..	104	287	24,239	24,186

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

	Cal-cutta.	24-Par-ganas.	Nadia.	Murshi-dabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burd-wan.	Bir-bhum.	Ban-kura.	Midna-pore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Chemical, Dyes, etc.															
Bone and manure ..	..	923	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	367	..	..	..
Chemicals	..	3,420	..	..	..	..	130	..	..	84	641	33	..	..	..
Gas works	..	1,019	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..	17	..	..	..
Lac	..	880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Matches	..	3,928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	..	..
Oil mills	665	267	..	59	..	..	217	75	92	..	89	618	..	..	..
Paints	..	833	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	806	..	..	..
Soaps	69	617	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	175	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	85	383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..
Total ..	819	12,270	..	59	..	..	347	75	92	111	1,028	2,096	89	..	..
Paper and Printing.															
Paper mills	..	3,863	..	..	..	..	1,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper pulp	..	831	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Printing, book-binding, etc. ..	5,578	410	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	269	..	..
Miscellaneous	477	830	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,055	5,934	..	..	..	..	1,849	..	..	..	..	329	269	..	..

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

1	Bakarganj. 17	Chittagong. 18	Tippera. 19	Noakhali. 20	Rajshahi. 21	Dinajpur. 22	Jalpaiguri. 23	Rangpur. 24	Bogra. 25	Pabna. 26	Malda. 27	Darjeeling. 28	Total. 29	Total for the year 1939. 30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Chemical, Dyes, etc.														
Bone and manure ..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,614	1,941
Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,308	3,816
Gas works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063	871
Lac	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	880	1,012
Matches	19	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	4,062	4,728
Oil mills	9	..	..	..	..	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	~~2,091~~ 2142	2,074
Paints	..	..	..	..	..	~~51~~	..	..	..	..	..	..	~~1,690~~ 1639	1,553
Soaps	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	861	813
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	548	404
Total ..	28	26	..	..	..	51	26	..	..	..	..	..	17,117	17,212
Paper and Printing.														
Paper mills	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,712	5,412
Paper pulp	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	831	856
Printing, book-binding, etc. ..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,698	6,575
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	1,096
Total ..	..	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14,548	13,939

STATEMENT III—*continued.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued.*

	Cal-cutta.	24-Par-ganas.	Nadia.	Murshi-dabad.	Khulna.	Jessore.	Burd-wan.	Bir-bhum.	Ban-kura.	Midna-pore.	Hooghly.	Howrah.	Dacca.	Mymen-singh.	Farid-pur.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
II.—All other factories— *continued.*															
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.															
Bricks and tiles	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carpentry and cabinet-making	12	811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..
Cement, lime and potteries ..	..	2,057	..	..	..	..	1,512	..	..	..	..	94	..	..	..
Glass	..	1,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,105	460	..	..
Saw mills	35	564	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stone dressing	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	..	449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	47	5,849	..	..	..	..	1,809	25	..	..	..	1,326	460	..	..
Processes connected with skins and hides.															
Leather and shoe ..	..	5,157	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanneries	..	306	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	5,463	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATEMENT III—*continued*.

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*continued*.

	Bakar-ganj.	Chitta-gong.	Tippera.	Noa-khali.	Raj-shahi.	Dinaj-pur.	Jalpai-guri.	Rang-pur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories— *continued.*														
Processes relating to wood, stone and glass.														
Bricks and tiles	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	541
Carpentry and cabinet-making	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	985	816
Cement, lime and potteries ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,663	3,514
Glass	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,406	2,280
Saw mills	..	40	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	679	517
Stone dressing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	152	212
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	408
Total ..	..	43	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	35	9,634	8,288
Processes connected with skins and hides.														
Leather and shoe ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,157	3,750
Tanneries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	306	267
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,463	4,017

STATEMENT III—*concluded.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*concluded.*

1	Calcutta. 2	24-Parganas. 3	Nadia. 4	Murshidabad. 5	Khulna. 6	Jessore. 7	Burdwan. 8	Birbhum. 9	Bankura. 10	Midnapore. 11	Hooghly. 12	Howrah. 13	Dacca. 14	Mymensingh. 15	Faridpur. 16
II.—All other factories—*concluded.*															
Gins and Presses.															
Jute presses	2,193	10,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,030	..	..	..
Total ..	2,193	10,525	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,030	..	..	..
Miscellaneous.															
Canvas proofing ..	..	191	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gramophone records ..	..	686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Laundries	..	339	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..
Reeds and combs ..	..	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,565	..	..	..
Rubber goods	..	3,554	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,053	771	..	..	..
Miscellaneous	241	1,592	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	269	..	..	..
Total ..	241	6,446	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	1,053	2,721	..	..	..
Total Perennial ..	15,723	305,075	1,714	59	510	96	26,283	2,062	689	12,208	59,228	113,169	7,870	128	71
Grand Total ..	15,723	306,465	2,914	660	510	96	26,283	2,062	689	12,208	59,228	113,395	14,498	2,373	286

STATEMENT III—*concluded.*

Average daily number of workers employed by different industries—*concluded.*

	Bakarganj.	Chittagong.	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Rajshahi.	Dinajpur.	Jalpaiguri.	Rangpur.	Bogra.	Pabna.	Malda.	Darjeeling.	Total.	Total for the year 1939.
1	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
II.—All other factories—*concluded.*														
Gins and Presses.														
Jute presses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,748	19,155
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,748	19,155
Miscellaneous.														
Canvas proofing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191	60
Gramophone records ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	686	675
Laundries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	480
Reeds and combs ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	86
Rope works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,565	1,082
Rubber goods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,378	4,582
Miscellaneous	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,243	2,700
Total ..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,602	9,665
Total Perennial ..	751	3,313	..	..	115	2,173	611	2,793	71	454	104	885	556,155	533,921
Grand Total ..	751	4,730	2,474	252	1,206	2,969	13,336	2,953	71	1,083	117	6,093	593,425	571,539

STATEMENT IV.

Average daily number of workers employed.

I.—All Industries.

District.	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			Total average daily number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta—										
Perennial ..	15,421	55	15,476	223	..	223	24	..	24	15,723
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas—										
Perennial ..	275,253	28,084	303,337	1,425	71	1,496	238	4	242	305,075
Seasonal ..	522	868	1,390	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,390
Nadia—										
Perennial ..	1,660	30	1,690	24	..	24	..	..	..	1,714
Seasonal ..	1,200	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,200
Murshidabad—										
Perennial ..	59	..	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Seasonal ..	601	..	601	..	..	..	..	..	..	601

Khulna—										
Perennial ..	503	..	503	7	..	7	..	..	..	510
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore—										
Perennial ..	96	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan—										
Perennial ..	23,167	2,922	26,089	151	41	192	2	..	2	26,283
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum—										
Perennial ..	990	1,072	2,062	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,062
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura—										
Perennial ..	366	323	689	..	..	..	..	..	..	689
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore—										
Perennial ..	10,309	1,868	12,177	11	20	31	..	..	..	12,208
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

District.	I.—All Industries.									
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			Total average daily number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Hooghly—										
Perennial ..	50,292	8,044	58,336	787	105	892	..	..	..	59,228
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howrah—										
Perennial ..	103,626	8,075	111,701	1,135	29	1,164	304	..	304	113,169
Seasonal ..	27	199	226	..	..	..	..	..	..	226
Dacca—										
Perennial ..	7,551	89	7,640	191	..	191	39	..	39	7,870
Seasonal ..	5,674	696	6,370	53	10	63	195	..	195	6,628
Mymensingh—										
Perennial ..	62	..	62	66	..	66	..	..	..	128
Seasonal ..	2,034	131	2,165	69	5	74	6	..	6	2,245

Faridpur—										
Perennial ..	53	..	53	..	..	..	18	..	18	71
Seasonal ..	209	6	215	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Bakarganj—										
Perennial ..	666	..	666	61	..	61	24	..	24	751
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong—										
Perennial ..	3,311	2	3,313	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,313
Seasonal ..	773	533	1,306	56	33	89	16	6	22	1,417
Tippera—										
Perennial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seasonal ..	2,361	63	2,424	15	1	16	34	..	34	2,474
Noakhali—										
Perennial ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seasonal ..	252	..	252	..	..	..	..	..	..	252
Rajshahi—										
Perennial ..	93	12	105	..	..	..	10	..	10	115
Seasonal ..	1,073	5	1,078	..	..	..	13	..	13	1,091

District.	I.—All Industries.									
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			Total average daily number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Dinajpur—										
Perennial ..	1,813	320	2,133	40	..	40	..	..	..	2,173
Seasonal ..	796	..	796	..	..	..	..	..	..	796
Jalpaiguri—										
Perennial ..	556	40	596	14	1	15	..	..	..	611
Seasonal ..	8,544	3,050	11,594	763	114	877	202	52	254	12,725
Rangpur—										
Perennial ..	2,787	5	2,792	1	..	1	..	..	..	2,793
Seasonal ..	160	..	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Bogra—										
Perennial ..	47	24	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
Seasonal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Pabna—										
Perennial ..	445	..	445	..	..	..	9	..	9	454
Seasonal ..	610	13	623	..	..	..	6	..	6	629
Malda—										
Perennial ..	81	23	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
Seasonal ..	13	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Darjeeling—										
Perennial ..	839	36	875	10	..	10	..	..	..	885
Seasonal ..	3,240	1,768	5,008	101	73	174	15	11	26	5,208
Total—										
Perennial ..	500,046	51,024	551,070	4,146	267	4,413	668	4	672	556,155
Seasonal ..	28,089	7,332	35,421	1,057	236	1,293	487	69	556	37,270
Grand total ..	528,135	58,356	586,491	5,203	503	5,706	1,155	73	1,228	593,425
Total for the year 1939 ..	504,051	59,677	563,728	5,811	664	6,475	1,224	112	1,336	571,539

District.	II.—Cotton spinning and weaving mills.									
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			Total average daily number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas ..	13,422	836	14,258	33	3	36	2	..	2	14,296
Nadia	1,539	30	1,569	24	..	24	..	..	..	1,593
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	503	..	503	7	..	7	..	..	..	510
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	4,802	393	5,195	44	12	56	..	..	..	5,251
Howrah	5,366	302	5,668	69	..	69	..	..	..	5,737
Dacca	5,337	18	5,355	53	..	53	..	..	..	5,408
Mymensingh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	30,969	1,579	32,548	230	15	245	2	..	2	32,795
Total for the year 1939 ..	29,785	1,666	31,451	396	23	419	8	..	8	31,878

District.	III.—Jute mills.									
	Adults.			Adolescents.			Children.			Total average daily number.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Calcutta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24-Parganas ..	146,406	22,690	169,096	338	68	406	34	..	34	169,536
Nadia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Murshidabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Birbhum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bankura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Midnapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hooghly	42,267	7,230	49,497	743	93	836	..	..	..	50,333
Howrah	58,209	6,559	64,768	83	..	83	..	..	..	64,851
Dacca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mymensingh.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Faridpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dinajpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rangpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bogra ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malda ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	246,882	36,479	283,361	1,164	161	1,325	34	..	34	284,720
Total for the year 1939 ..	241,976	37,534	279,510	1,520	165	1,685	34	..	34	281,229

STATEMENT V-A.

Perennial Factories.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District.	Total.	Number of factories—																
		In which intervals are granted under—			In which holidays are granted on—		In which normal weekly hours are—								In which majority of workers are exempted from—			
							For men.			For women.								
		One hour or more.	Two half-hours.	One half-hour.	Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Not above 42.	Above 42 and not above 48.	Above 48.	Employing children.	Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Calcutta	168	77	24	51	106	58	21	54	93	4	3	3	7	4	4	4	16	4
24-Parganas	529	302	18	59	241	132	27	151	351	34	73	141	25	87	156	83	150	52
Nadia	4	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1
Murshidabad	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Khulna	2	2	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jessore	3	1*	..	1	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burdwan	90	13	..	1	7	12	13	35	42	8	33	37	1	14	71	14	76	14
Birbhum	54	1	..	..	1	2	10	25	19	8	26	19	..	..	51	..	53	..

Bankura	23	1	..	..	1	1	..	15	8	..	16	6	..	..	21	..	22	..
Midnapore	64	6	..	..	1	5	13	34	17	14	34	14	..	3	58	3	58	3
Hooghly	62	28	..	..	22	7	15	11	36	13	9	30	..	21	33	21	34	21
Howrah	241	162	6	35	131	74	15	68	157	16	29	51	13	16	36	12	38	12
Dacca	36	26	..	3	16	13	7	9	20	3	4	2	4	3	7	3	7	3
Mymensingh	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	2	1
Faridpur	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Bakarganj	8	3	1	..	..	4	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	4	..
Chittagong	16	13	..	2	7	8	1	13	2	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Rajshahi	4	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	3	..	3	..
Dinajpur	40	1	..	..	..	2	3	13	24	3	11	15	..	..	38	..	39	..
Jalpaiguri	10	4	..	1	4	1	1	8	1	2	3	1	..	..	5	..	5	..
Rangpur	10	4	..	..	1	3	..	4	6	..	1	1	..	1	6	1	6	1
Bogra	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	..
Pabna	11	11	..	..	6	5	..	2	9	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	3	..
Darjeeling	14	4	..	2	5	1	1	5	8	3	3	2	..	1	8	1	8	1
Total ..	1,400	666	49	156	558	332	134	455	810	110	249	327	56	154	510	145	528	114
Total for 1939	1,354	642	45	156	541	319	128	419	807	101	219	352	59	138	494	128	511	117

*Does not include one factory whose total working hours per day do not exceed six.

STATEMENT V-B.

Seasonal Factories.

Intervals, Holidays and Hours.

District.	Total.	Number of factories— In which intervals are granted under— One hour or more.	Two half-hours.	One half-hour.	In which holidays are granted on— Sundays only.	Week days and Sundays.	In which normal weekly hours are— For men. Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	For women. Not above 48.	Above 48 and not above 54.	Above 54.	Employing children.	In which majority of workers are exempted from— Section 34.	Section 35.	Section 36.	Section 37.	Section 38.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24-Parganas	6	6	..	..	5	1	..	..	6	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nadia	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	2
Murshidabad	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1
Howrah	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dacca	21	20	..	..	19	1	6	5	10	3	2	7	12	1	1	1	1	1
Mymensingh	12	11	..	..	7	4	..	5	7	6	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1

Faridpur	2	2	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittagong	17	5	..	..	3	2	13	3	1	12	..	1	5	..	12	..	12	..
Tippera	17	17	..	..	17	..	5	9	3	4	6	1	8	..	..	..	..	..
Noakhali	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajshahi	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	1
Dinajpur	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	1	1
Jalpaiguri	152	2	..	..	2	..	99	34	19	102	4	4	18	..	150	..	150	..
Rangpur	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pabna	6	6	..	..	6	..	2	1	3	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Malda	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Darjeeling	127	1	..	..	1	..	64	40	23	106	12	1	3	..	126	..	126	..
Total ..	373	77	1	..	64	9	192	100	81	239	29	17	50	7	300	7	295	7
Total for 1939	371	75	2	..	65	7	186	99	86	241	28	19	54	6	299	6	294	6

STATEMENT VI.

Accidents.

Districts.		Fatal.		Serious.		Minor.		Total.	
		P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
Calcutta ..	..	2	..	18	..	90	..	110	..
24-Parganas ..	..	28	..	1,206	..	6,088	..	7,322	..
Nadia ..	..	..	..	1	5	18	7	19	12
Murshidabad ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	9
Burdwan ..	..	4	..	218	..	1,670	..	1,892	..
Birbhum ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	..
Bankura ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Midnapore ..	..	..	..	41	..	73	..	114	..
Hooghly ..	..	5	..	173	..	644	..	822	..
Howrah ..	..	16	..	434	..	1,566	..	2,016	..
Dacca ..	..	..	1	6	3	92	20	98	24
Mymensingh ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	6
Bakarganj ..	..	..	..	3	..	5	..	8	..
Chittagong ..	..	..	..	7	..	175	2	182	2
Tippera ..	..	..	..	..	1	3	6	3	7
Rajshahi ..	..	..	..	..	18	1	10	1	28
Dinajpur ..	..	..	1	1	3	8	1	9	5
Jalpaiguri ..	..	..	2	..	12	7	8	7	22
Rangpur ..	..	..	..	3	..	135	..	138	..
Pabna ..	..	..	..	..	2	6	..	6	2
Darjeeling ..	..	..	..	1	4	2	5	3	9
Total	..	57	6	2,113	49	10,586	71	12,756	126
Total for 1939	..	57	7	1,763	36	8,962	83	10,782	126

P—Indicates perennial.
S—Indicates seasonal.

STATEMENT VII.

Convictions under the Factories Act, 1934, during 1940.

Offences relating to—	Number of convictions.		Remarks.
	Perennial factories.	Seasonal factories.	
(1) Employment and hours of work—			
General	15	..	
Women	..	..	
Children and adolescents	4	..	
(2) Notices, registers and returns	33	2	
(3) Safety	24	3	
(4) Health and sanitation (including welfare).	14	1	
(5) Others	1	..	
Total ..	91	6	

STATEMENT VIII.

Inspections.

District.	Number of factories inspected during the year.								Total.		Not inspected.		Grand Total.	
	Once.		Twice.		Thrice.		More than three times.							
	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.
Calcutta	96	..	26	..	12	..	19	..	153	..	15	..	168	..
24-Parganas	239	1	118	1	74	2	90	2	521	6	8	..	529	6
Nadia	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	4	2
Murshidabad	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	2	1
Khulna	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
Jessore	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	3	..
Burdwan	59	..	14	..	4	..	2	..	79	..	11	..	90	..
Birbhum	51	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	54	..
Bankura	14	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	23	..
Midnapore	61	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	64	..	..	..	64	..
Hooghly	29	..	14	..	12	..	6	..	61	..	1	..	62	..
Howrah	142	1	42	..	28	..	20	..	232	1	9	..	241	1
Dacca	36	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	21	..	..	36	21
Mymensingh	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	9	3	12
Faridpur	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	2
Bakarganj	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	8	..
Chittagong	12	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	4	5	16	17
Tippera	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	17

Noakhali	..	1	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Rajshahi	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	..	4	2
Dinajpur	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	37	3	40	4
Jalpaiguri	4	110	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	112	6	40	10	152
Rangpur	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	7	1	10	1
Bogra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Pabna	7	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	5	4	1	11	6
Malda	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	3	1
Darjeeling	12	72	1	2	..	..	..	1	13	75	1	52	14	127
Total ..	782	249	230	7	131	2	137	3	1,280	261	120	112	1,400	373
Total for 1939 ..	743	162	237	8	121	3	120	..	1,221	173	133	198	1,354	371

P—Perennial.
S—Seasonal.

B. G. Press—1941-42—3937E—350.

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